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ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME IV. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867. NUMBER 1.

Arizona Miner.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, - - - - - - - - - - - - $6,00
For six months, - - - - - - - - - - - 3,00
For three months, - - - - - - - - - - 1,50
For single copies, - - - - - - - - - - 25

Payable in advance, without exception.

ADVERTISING:

A square equals ten lines of this letter. One square or less, one insertion, $3,00. Each subsequent insertion, $1,50. One square standing for three months, $10,00. For six months, 15,00. For one year, $25,00; and at the same rates for larger quantities.

JOB WORK:

All kinds of job work executed to order, with dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Greenbacks taken at par at the Arizona Miner Office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. J. BERRY,

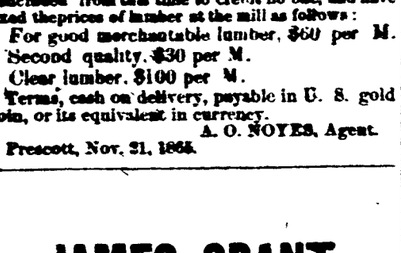
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
Office on Cortez Street, fronting the Plaza. 36m

WM. J. BERRY,

Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.



THE "QUARTZ ROCK" SALOON

Situated on Granite street, having been enlarged and refitted, with the addition of a New Table, making

TWO NEW TABLES OF BEST PATTERN.

Is now open to the public.
THE BAR will be furnished with the best of Liquors. For proof, call and see DOC & JOE.

STORE.

Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves and Miner's Tools, for sale by
WM. H. HARDY.
Prescott, Arizona, Dec. 19, 1865. 133m

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have received facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:
For good merchantable lumber, $60 per M.
Second quality, $30 per M.
Clear lumber, $100 per M.
Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.
A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, Nov. 21, 1866.

JAMES GRANT

Has constantly on hand

Flour, Bacon,
Lard, Butter,
Cheese, Coffee,
Dried Fruit, Sugar,
Soap, Candles,
Coal Oil, Honey,
Can Fruits and Vegetables,

together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 20, 1866. 2tf

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona
GENERAL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.
Prescott, June 1, 1866. 11tf

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO
PIONEER SCREEN WORKS,
JOHN W. QUICK, Manufacturer,
REMOVED TO
Vulcan Iron Works, Fremont St.,
Bet. Mission and Howard, San Francisco.
SCREEN PUNCHING in all its branches.

Quartz mill owners using my RUSSIA IRON SCREENS will save two hundred per cent. Guaranteed to be the best and cheapest in use on the Pacific Coast, and will not rip or tear.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. B.—J. W. Quick is the only competent and successful manufacturer of screens on this coast, having made screens for the principal mills for California and the adjoining Territories for many years. 17m3

V. CUSHING,

Agent for the purchase and shipping of
MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Especial attention given to Quartz Mill Machinery and Findings, and Miners' Material of every description. Being a Practical Machinist, and giving my personal attention to the execution of orders, I can guarantee the best class of work at the lowest prices in the city. Having completed arrangements with Horace McMurtrie & Co., 32 Kilby Street, Boston, and houses in New York, I am prepared to furnish Machinist's Tools of every description, Cotton and Woollen Mill Machinery, etc., at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Parties in the eastern States will be reliably furnished with costs of Mining Machinery of every description on application.

Refer by permission to Governor F. F. Low, C. T. Meader, Stockton. Jacob Underhill & Co., San Francisco. J. W. Stowe, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing company. Coffey & Risdon, San Francisco. George K. Gluyas, Chief Engineer California Steam Navigation Company, San Francisco

Office No. 120 Front St., San Francisco. 17m3

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,

S. E. cor. Fremont and Tehama sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Manufacture
QUARTZ MILL, SAW MILL,
Flour mill, and amalgamating machinery of all kinds,

Sole agents for this coast of the celebrated "Tyler Water Wheel," of which there are now upwards of 1500 in use in the Atlantic States and on this Coast.

Circulars giving full particulars forwarded to any one desiring.

Wheeler & Randall's, Hepburn & Peterson's Amalgamators, and all other kinds, furnished at short notice. Agents for the Pacific Coast for
Dunbar's Piston Packing.

Any number of recommendations can be furnished for this Packing from parties using the same in this city and Sacramento.

Hanscom's Crusher,
The best now in use in this State

Particular attention will be given to drawings of all kinds of machinery. Parties purchasing machinery will be furnished with a set of drawings of the same free of expense.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit the patronage of the public, and shall always endeavor to be prompt and give satisfaction to our customers

15m3 Hanscom & Co.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries
and Provisions,
LIQUORS,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Hardware,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

3tf

STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

San Francisco.

On and after December 1st, 1866, the California Steam Navigation Company's Steamship ORIZABA, CHAS. THORN, Commander, will make regular trips, leaving as follows:

1866-7.	San Francisco.	San Diego.	San Pedro.
December - - -	12		15
December - - -	22		25
January - - - -	1	4	5

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel, its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of specimens from the different mining regions of the Pacific coast—Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and news stand—all contributing to make it the headquarters and home for the Californian business man and tourist.

The Table of this House shall not be excelled by any. Board, three dollars per day.

LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
6tf Proprietors.

PRESCOTT ADVERMISEMENTS.

TOBACCO.

The undersigned have just received a

CHOICE LOT OF

LORILLARD'S BEST,

both

SMOKING AND CHEWING.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

The attention of all who use Tobacco and desire a good article is invited to this stock.

WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.

CLUTTER & CO.
Drug Store.
Prescott, Nov. 20, 1866. 22tf

Blank Books

FOR

MINING DISTRICTS.

The attention of District Recorders is called to a variety of BLANK BOOKS suitable for Mining records now on sale at the

ARIZONA MINER OFFICE.

Prices from $5 to $15, each, in greenbacks.

All kinds of printing done for the Districts at short notice and upon fair terms.

GIRD'S OFFICIAL MAP

OF

ARIZONA.

Copies have been received from Mr. Gird on sale and can be had at the MINER OFFICE.

Price, $5, in paper. This is considered much the best map of Arizona yet published.

Prescott, Nov. 20, 1866. 22m3

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the County Recorder, will please call and settle before the first of January or the accounts will be placed in proper hands, for collection. Those having papers in the office will confer a favor by calling for them

F. G. CHRISTIE,
Prescott, Dec. 1, 1866, County Recorder.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Oct. 13, 1866. A. H. PEEPLES,
GEO. R. ROBERTS.

All those indebted to the concern for blacksmithing will please come forward and settle with GEORGE R. ROBERTS.
Prescott, Oct. 13th, 1866. 20t4.

OSBORN HOUSE.

The undersigned having leased the above named popular house wishes to to invite the public to call and see him and judge of his accommodations for themselves.

BOARD PER DAY, - - - - - $2,50.
" " WEEK, - - - - - 13,00.
BOARD AND LODGING, per WEEK, 16,00
283 J. H. LEE, Proprietor.

SELLING OFF,

TO

CLOSE UP BUSINESS

The undersigned, wishing to close up business in Prescott, offers his entire stock of goods at reduced prices.

He also offers for sale, the QUARTZ ROCK SALOON, TIN SHOP and STORE, with furniture, etc., complete in each establishment.

WM. H. HARDY.
Prescott, Dec. 1st, 1866. 23tf

THE CENSUS OF 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

At the request and in the name of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, I hereby announce that M. B. Duffield, late U. S. Marshal of Arizona, is required to furnish the Department, through me, with a list of the names of all persons, Deputy U. S. Marshals, assistants or agents, engaged in taking the census of this Territory in the year 1864. Also a detailed statement showing the amount claimed by each for his services, the number of days employed and miles traveled, the daily expense incurred or average cost per diem. Said statements properly authenticated before some officer of the Territory qualified to administer oaths, should be sent to me by or before the first day of December ensuing, when immediate steps will be taken to insure the payment of all legitimate demands on account of taking said census. RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Prescott, Nov. 1, 1866. Governor.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LAW.

For the convenience of our mining population we reprint the Congressional Mining Law from an official copy:

AN ACT GRANTING THE RIGHT OF WAY TO DITCH AND CANAL OWNERS, OVER THE PUBLIC LANDS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. The mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and subject also to the local custom or rules of mines in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person or association of persons claim a vein or lode of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same according to the local custom or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended in actual labor and improvements thereon an amount of not less than $1,000, and in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim, it shall and may be lawful for said claimant or association of claimants to file in the local land office a diagram of the same, so extended laterally or otherwise as to conform to the local laws, customs and rules of miners, and to enter such tract and receive a patent thereof, granting such mine, together with the right to follow such vein or lode with the dips, angles and variations to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, which land adjoining shall be sold subject to this condition.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the filing of the diagram as provided in the second section of this act, and posting the same in a conspicuous place on the claim, together with a notice of intention to apply for a patent, the Register of the Land Office shall publish a notice of the same in a newspublished nearest to the location of said claim, and shall also post such notice in his office for the period of ninety days; and after the expiration of said period, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, upon the application of the party, to survey the premises and make a plat thereof, endorsed with his approval, designating the number and description of the location, the value of the labor and improvements, and the character of the vein exposed; and upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, together with the cost of such survey, plat and notice, and giving satisfactory evidence that said diagram and notice have been posted on the claim during said period of ninety days, the Register of the Land Office shall transmit to the General Land Office said plat, survey and description; and a patent shall issue for the same thereupon. But said plat, survey and description shall in no case cover more than one vein or lode, which shall be expressed in the patent issued.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That when such location and entry of mine shall be upon unsurveyed lands, it shall and may be lawful, after the extension thereto of the public surveys, to adjust the surveys to the limits of the premises according to the location and possession and plat aforesaid, and the Surveyor General may, in extending the surveys, vary the same from a rectangular form to suit the circumstances of the country and the local rules, laws and customs of miners; *Provided*, That no location hereafter made shall exceed two hundred feet in length along the vein for each locator, and with an additional claim for discovery to the discoverer of the lode, with the right to follow such vein to any depth, and with all its dips, variations and angles, together with a reasonable quantity of surface for the convenient working of the same as fixed by local rules; and provided further, that no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That as a further condition of sale, in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the local Legislature of any State or Territory may provide rules for working mines involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to their complete development; and those conditions shall be fully expressed in the patent.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever adverse claimants to any mine located and claimed as aforesaid shall appear before the approval of the survey, as provided in the third section of this act, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication of the rights of possession to such claim, when a patent may issue as in other cases.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to establish additional land districts, and to appoint the necessary officers under existing laws, wherever he may deem the same necessary for the public convenience in executing the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws and decisions of courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purpose aforesaid is hereby acknowledged and confirmed; Provided, however, That whenever, after the passage of this act, any person or persons shall, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injure or damage the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That whenever, prior to the passage of this act, upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands, which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been made, improved and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar or copper discovered, and which are properly agricultural lands, the said settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of preemption thereto, and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of $1,25 per acre, and in quantity not to exceed 160 acres; or said parties may avail themselves of the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 20, 1862, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the said lands as are clearly agricultural lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to pre-emption and sale as other public lands of the United States, and subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same.

Approved July 26, 1866.

A SINGULAR FORMATION.

Mr. George Johnson, of Auburn, Placer county, has furnished us with some facts, with regard to a somewhat singular formation which was discovered sometime in September last between Spanish Dry Diggings and Spanish Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American river, El Dorado county. The discovery was made by a party of miners who were engaged in ground sluicing on the hillside some 1,500 feet above the bed of the stream, and consists of a well defined vein of light talcose slate, running through a country rock of black, silicious clay slate. There is no appearance of quartz in the vein, which is from four to ten miles in width, and very rich in gold. It is said that these men have taken out as much as 134 ounces of gold in two weeks, by reducing the vein rock in a hand mortar and working the same in a pan. The company is known by the name of Roush & Co.

Sulphurets are often found in slate rock, rich in gold, where there are no indication whatever of a lode of any kind. It will also be seen from the notice we have made of the above mentioned discovery in El Dorado county, that it is not always necessary to look for quartz as the matrix of gold. When drifting through rock for any purpose, any especial change therein should be carefully noticed; and when sulphuretz are encountered, there is special reason for expecting to find them containing gold in paying quantities. An assay should always be made to test their value. It is but a few days since a most valuable discovery was made near Placerville, in a lode deposit, over which travel had been continued ever since 1849. The deposit was overlooked, simply because it showed no quartz, which at two or three feet from the surface was exceedingly rich in gold. Miners cannot be too watchful and observant in their labors; they doubtless often miss a fortune from lack of sufficiently close observation. Persons who may be conversant with anything noticeable in this way will confer a public benefit by communicating such information through the public press.—*Scientific Press.*

SAN FRANCISCO TO PRESCOTT.

Under this head, a very intelligent gentleman and good writer thus discourses of his journey hither. His truthful description of our country will be read with interest—particularly that portion relating to Central Arizona. The extracts we make are from the *Examiner*:

"I have purposely abstained from commenting at any length, on the marked improvement in the character of country traveled through in Arizona, over that of California. The stories I had heard in San Francisco about the terrible deserts and bad water led me to expect that the difficulties encountered before reaching the Colorado river were nothing to those to be overcome before reaching Prescott. I was, therefore, taken entirely by surprise when I found that, instead of sandy deserts and alkali water, I was in one of the most inviting countries it is possible for the mind of man to conceive.

"It is quite out of the question to describe in a single letter, all the advantages that Central Arizona possesses, or to enumerate the inducements it offers to permanent settlers. As a stock-raising district, no part of the Pacific to the northward can even bear comparison. Numerous grasses, of the most luxuriant growth and nutritious description, cover the country to the very summit of the mountains. For sheep, no place in the world could surpass, if equal it. As to farming, if wild grain is any criterion, this is surely the place to cultivate; for I have seen hundreds of acres of wild rye and oats at a glance, that made me instinctively look for a farm house. Better crops I never saw anywhere, and all to be had for the gathering from the bountiful hand of nature. Hops are indigenous to the soil, and it would take a good judge to distinguish them from the far famed Kentish hops, so well known to commerce. Grapes exist here in the wild state, in enormous quantities, and of a much better quality than the ordinary wild grape. I have been at some pains to obtain the opinion of men well acquainted with vineculture. From what they say, and judging by what I have seen, it would be safe to predict that at no distant date, Arizona would become a great wine producer. The soil is volcanic, and sufficiently distant from the sea to produce a wine far superior to that obtained from low lands, and alluvial deposits, like the Los Angeles and San Bernardino districts. Some enterprising Germans, with whom I conversed on the subject of grape growing, manufactured last season, a great many gallons of wine from wild grapes gathered in the vicinity of Prescott. The wine was pronounced excellent by all who had an opportunity of tasting it.

"I might go on enumerating the productions of the soil for an indefinite period, and still not exhaust the subject. I will therefore take leave of it for the present, and make a few remarks regarding Game, in which the country abounds. Large herds of deer and antelope are met with every day in traveling along the road. They do not appear to be at all shy, but stand and gaze with apparent curiosity at travelers, taking care, however, to keep just out of rifle shot; but they are not difficult to kill if any one takes the trouble to hunt them, and they are well worth killing, many of them weighing as much as two hundred pounds. I have eaten venison here that had two inches of fat on the hindquarters, and a flavor that could not be beat. Hare are numerous, and very large mountain quail are very plentiful; and last, but not by any means least, wild turkeys in large numbers are found. A great many have been killed weighing all the way from twenty up to thirty-two pounds. All these good things, and the hundreds of miles of good land heretofore mentioned, are to be found in a country that has been represented to the people of California, as the land of sage-brush and sand; the home of the rattlesnake and lizard, and a place wholly unfit for human habitation. What interest any one could have in so grossly misrepresenting Arizona, is quite beyond my comprehension. I took great pains before leaving San Francisco to gain all the information I could. I was for a month in daily communication with men who professed to have been here, and all appeared to agree that it was the most barren, desolate place to be found; and that no man in his senses would think of visiting such an uninvitings pot But my mind was made up and I determined to see for myself. I am well aware that there are many people in California who believe these discouraging reports, and they may think that I have overdrawn the picture. But such is not the case; every word I have written in praise of Arizona can be fully corroborated; but not by men who spend their time basking in the sun at Fort Yuma or La Paz, and when they come to San Francisco describe a country they know scarcely anything about. In my next, I will endeavor to give a description of Prescott, and the adjacent mines. The following table of distances from Los Angeles to Prescott, will be found sufficiently correct for all practical purposes:

	Miles.
Los Angeles to El Monte, - - - - -	14
El Monte to San Gabriel Creek, - - -	3
San Gabriel Creek to Mud Springs, - -	14
Mud Springs to Cocomungo, - - - - -	17
Cocomungo to Martin's, - - - - -	14
Martin's to Upper Toll Gate, - - - -	10
Upper Toll Gate to Summit of Cajon Pass,	2
Summit of Cajon Pass to Mohave River, -	17
Crossing Mohave to Point of Rocks, - -	13
Point of Rocks to Cottonwoods. - - -	6
Cottonwoods to Grape Vine, - - - -	12
Grape Vine to Fish Ponds, - - - - -	6
Fish Ponds to Forks of Road, - - - -	12
Forks of Road to Camp Cady, - - - -	10
Camp Cady to Caves, - - - - -	16
Caves to Soda Lake, - - - - -	20
Soda Lake to Point of Mountain, - -	20
Point of Mountain to Marl Springs, - -	18
Marl Springs to Rock Springs, - - -	18
Rock Springs to Pah-Ute Creek, - -	22
Pah-Ute Creek to Hardyville, - - -	28
Hardyville to Union Pass, - - - - -	15
Union Pass to Coyote Springs, - - -	16
Coyote Springs to Beall's Springs, - -	2
Beall's Springs to Wallapai, - - - -	14
Wallapai to Tanks, - - - - -	15
Tanks to Coffonwood, - - - - -	7
Cottonwood to Willow Grove, - - - -	4
Willow Grove to Fort Rock, - - - -	9
Fort Rock to Muddy Canon, - - - -	9
Muddy Canon to Anvil Rock, - - - -	7
Anvil Rock to Oaks and Willows, - - -	9
Oaks and Willows to Walnut Creek, - -	13
Walnut Creek to Williamson's Valley, -	16
Williamson's Valley to Prescott, - - -	25
Total, - - - - - -	451

P. P. H."

The table of distances will be found useful, and we believe the nearest to accuracy of any before published.

LIGHT VS. HEAVY STAMPS.—We condense the following from the Colorado *Journal*:

"We could wish that some of the money, time, ingenuity, etc., that have been expended here during the last two or three years in making and setting to work outlandish and impracticable machinery and processes, had been expended on the improvement of the stamp mill. That grand old stand-by of all gold quartz countries has actually, we believe been growing clumsier, less effective, and more costly all the time. Mr. Belden is employing four different stamp mills. Of these, the old Empire mill, which is like our first crop of stamp mills—having narrow and close batteries and 450 lb. stamps dropping thirty times a minute—is doing by far the best. Mr. Bertola says that thirty years experience in quartz milling has taught him that Colorado has made the biggest mistake in the world in investing so largely in heavy, slow moving stamps. He says, never make a stamp weighing more than 350 lbs.

A SINGULAR QUALITY IN STEEL.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, says that he was informed by a practical mechanic that having made a spatula, or pallet knife, such as is used by artists, and tempered it to the blue, or spring temper, he ground and polished it, when it became as soft as before tempered. Considering it worthless, he laid one side for a time, but one day he held it over the fire, in thoughtlessness, until it was blued, when he found it regained its former elasticity.

The fact may be new to some of our readers, although we were practically acquainted for years with this quality of steel, at least of steel of some grades. We believe, however, that cast steel, generally, when brought to the blue temper, loses some of its elasticity if the blue is removed from the surface. Why, we do not profess to determine, but the experience of many workers in steel will confirm our own.

CEMENTS.—The following recipes will be found to produce very hard and durable cements: 1. Four to five parts of powdered clay are mixed with two parts of clean metallic iron filings, one part of peroxyd of manganese, one half part of salt, and one half part of borax. All these ingredients must be well powdered and mixed, and must be made into a paste with water. The cement must be used up quickly. Applied to the parts to be cemented, it is first dried at a slowly rising temperature, and finally exposed to white heat. The cement then is hard, resembling slag, and resists boiling water and red heat. 2. A similar durable cement may be prepared by mixing finely sifted peroxyd of [illegible] and carbonate of zinc with soluble glass to a thin paste. It has to be used up rapidly.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

PRESCOTT, JANUARY 12, 1867.

BROWN PAPER.—We have no apology to make for the appearance of the MINER, this week printed on manilla paper, of rather a sombre hue. We make another heavy charge to the infernals, who are the dread of all travelers. The last we heard of our stock of paper, was this side of La Paz, the teamsters having come to a stop, waiting for a guard through the Apache country.

EXCITING NEWS.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES BETWEEN PRESCOTT AND THE COLORADO. TWENTY-THREE KILLED. ONLY ONE OF THE PARTY ESCAPES TO TELL THE STORY—SEVERAL HOUSES AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

By the arrival in Prescott on Monday last, of Captain Hodges and his company of Rangers, we heard of this last most horrible tragedy, a most fitting finale to the series of Indian atrocities committed on the Prescott and Mohave road during the year just closed.

On the evening of December 30th, scouts from the Rangers, who were encamped near the Willows, eighty-five miles from Proscott on the Mohave road, discovered signs of Indians and animals, traveling in a southerly direction. After mid-night sixteen of the party started in pursuit, leaving nine men in charge of the camp, and followed the trail till nearly daylight, when they came upon an Indian village, which had evidently been abandoned but a few days previously. Finding that the Indians had moved farther south, two men were sent back to camp to assist in bringing on the supplies, and the remaining fourteen followed the trail until the middle of the forenoon of the 31st, when the Indians were discovered, camped in a rugged canon. The party divided and creeping cautiously down from the hills attacked the unsuspicious children of the forest, from two points in such style that escape was almost impossible. A scene of carnage followed. One of the attacking party was killed and three wounded. The Indians fought bravely, but of all those who were surprised in their quiet home, only one, a dusky maiden of some twenty summers, is known to have escaped. Twenty-three Indians were killed, a renegade Mohave and his squaw being among the number. When all opposition had ceased, some of the party attended to the wounded, while others gathered together the stores of corn, beans, seeds, dried meat, roots, fruits and other provision, with bows, arrows and other weapons, and committed the whole with the houses, to the flames.

The body of J. Hartman, who was instantly killed at the commencement of the fight, was carefully buried near the spot where he fell. And having constructed a litter to carry one of the wounded who was unable to walk, the party retraced their steps until they met their comrads with the pack train.

During the past year the cruel, bloodthirsty, merciless Wallapais, assisted by members of other tribes of the same stamp, have been stealing, killing and burning, between Prescott and Hardyville, until every ranch and station had been made a scene of desolation, and the tales told by the surviving victims have aroused the most apathetic of our citizens But this little affair is on the other side. The Rangers turned the table, beat the savages at their own game, and succeeded in establishing a little reservation in the Wallapai country where tweenty-three good Indians will probably remain until they are called for.

Captain Hodges arrived in town on Monday last with his company, and they were joyfully greeted by their fellow citizens. Mr. Hartman, who was killed, was formerly from Austin, Nevada. He had been robbed of his last horse by the Indians, and joined the expedition moved by feelings of revenge. "Uncle Joe" Blackwell, a gray headed and gray bearded active pioneer, was shot through his left arm above the elbow. D. Duppa was wounded twice in his right leg, one arrow passing through his thigh, another penetrating to the bone above the knee. The Indian guide, Dick Ofton, better known as Indian Dick, a faithful Ute, was hit by an arrow which first struck his hand, and then histomach; for some hours he was supposed to be fatally wounded. All three are doing as well as could be expected.

We hope to be able during 1867, to chronicle the doings of many surprise parties like this. Hurrah for the Yavapai County Rangers.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

This subject continues to be among the leading topics of discussion in California, as it should be, where the present condition of our financial affairs is best understood. The prominent fact that a few hundred miles on the Pacific coast is the only portion of the United States where the National currency is repudiated, is becoming patent to all who take the trouble to examine the subject. And the next great fact, of the decline of nearly all the real and industrial interests of the community seems to be opening the eyes of the people. Why, in the name of common sense should not California have been as prosperous in her business generally as the other States of the Union, for the last five years? We see no other answer than the existence of, and persistence in, a specie currency for business purposes; and allowing the cormorants and blood-sucking capitalists to hold their gold at their own price.

A writer in the San Francisco *Flag*, over the signature of "CURRENCY," has many very sensible remarks upon the subject. Follow is an extract:

"Now, although it may not, on a hasty view, be a simple matter to trace through the various ramifications, how this unwholesome state of things is due to our metallic currency, which enables the gold dealers to control us all; still it may not be amiss to state the remedy, supposing my views to come home to the minds of your readers as being just, from their own experience. Let me suggest the remedy now, and in other articles, I will pursue the subject further, but will conclude this by calling upon the general public, the people, to arise in their power, and demand an alteration in the law; the gold system has been tried and found wanting. We are all groaning under the result of our opposition to the law of all the rest of the United States; we have erred and seen our error. Let us go to work reasonably, constitutionally but determinately, to obtain a repeal of this obnoxious law, the operation of which is ruining our young State for the benefit of the rich capitalists who laugh in their sleeves, whilst their organs hoodwink a thoughtless people by clap-trap arguments and distorted facts to confuse the public mind in the difference between currency and capital. We have a certain amount of capital in gold, but we have also a capital of labor and industry, and property other than gold, and we require a currency to do our business with, based upon our capital of all kinds, which is just as good as gold. What nonsense it is to suppose that we are to have no circulating medium beyond the amount of our gold capital. A man cannot always have a large amount of gold lying by him for an unexpected emergency, nor can he afford to pay one to three per cent. per month for the use of it, although we have been such fools as to let these gold dealers persuade us to do so, and put money in their purses for furnishing it. Let us demand of the Government to equalize our condition by supplying a currency based upon the property of the nation, and which, by means of real banks, (not establishments for usury,) can be advanced for business purposes at moderate rates of interest, not to be fluctuating with the value for speculation of gold and silver bullion and coin, which can at any time be locked up out of circulation, or made artificially dear by a combination of monopolizing capitalists. Let the *apparent* speculation be as the *real* speculation is, in the value of gold according to the need there is for it as an article of merchandize; but let us have our National currency, here as elsewhere, to circulate and pass commodities from hand to hand; it will be used for that purpose and that alone, will not be hoarded, buried, or locked up in anticipation of, or for the production of, a gold famine. This is what we have been having here, and had our circulation been a representation of value, instead of the metal itself, we should have avoided the ruinous experiences of the last two years, and been richer by all the exhorbitant interest we have paid usurers for the loan of their *metal*."

THE GREAT IMPEACHMENT.

The subject of impeachment of President Johnson is the all-absorbing question of all political circles throughout the country at the present moment. The asserted determination of Congress to compel the southern States to adopt the Amendment to the Constitution, as a condition precedent to restoration or admission, involves a stultification in the previous action of that body which will be difficult to reconcile. This is clearly seen and acknowledged by many, even of the ultra radical party.

The editor of the *Alta*, in an able article, makes many appropriate remarks, from which we extract several paragraphs. After citing the past inconsistencies of Congress, he says, "It is manifest that no headway can be made in the sort of reconstruction which the interests of the Nation demand by any such timid, bungling patch-work. The last Congress clearly stultified itself, and like the pigeon pursued by the hawk, in its great fear exposed its vital parts to the enemy, whose talons, as we see, have been thrust into them. They feared to declare boldly that these revolted Southern communities have ceased to be States, and must be regarded and governed as Territories, and tacitly admitted their Stateship, which they confirm the moment they admit their right to ratify an amendment to the Federal Constitution. But if the rule works well in one case, why not in all? If they are States to ratify an amendment, why not States entitled to Represetatives and Senators? The question is unanswerable. They are either States or not. If States for one purpose, then States for all purposes. If not States, then they can have no voice in ratifying the amendment. There is earnest talk, in and out of Congress, of impeaching the President and breaking him of his office. Such a course may or may not be wise and politic. But this we lay down now as sound doctrine: There can be no fair, lawful and Constitutional trial of the President on impeachment by this Senate, or the next, until Congress authoritatively declare by law that the seceded States are no longer States but merely Territories; or else until they shall admit their Senators and Representatives. If they are States at all, surely their Senators have a right to sit in judgment on the trial of the President; and a conviction in the enforced absence of these twenty Southern Senators would avail no more in law than a conviction for murder in an ordinary Court in the enforced absence of three of the twelve jurymen designated by law as the triers of the crime. And so, if Congress desires to impeach the President and break him of his office, the first preliminary step in the business will be to pass a law over his veto, declaring the Territorial status of the seceded States, denying not only their right to representation, but their right to take part in ratifying an amendment to the Constitution, and every other right whatever pertaining to a sovereign State. For the recognition of one right of State power, we maintain, carries with it the recognition of all other such rights. The question admits of no compromise, and any half-way measures will be fatal to the action of Congress. The very worst that can be said against the Territorial doctrine is that it is without prededent, and has no Constitutional backing; but they who argue so forget that secession itself was unprecedented, and that a crime so unnatural never entered into the calculations of those who framed the Constitution. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the men of this Congress to make a precedent for future times, in the doing of which, it is the dictate of nature that they should consult the interest and security of those who have conquered because they have been sinned against, rather than those who have been conquered because they have sinned. Moreover, if there is no Constitutional warrant for remanding these communities back to a Territorial condition, neither is there any denying a State the right of having Senators and Representatives in Congress. Indeed this last denial is a clear and flagrant violation of that instrument. If these Southern communities are really States, as is held by many Republicans, then the conviction of the President by a Senate of fifty-two instead of the Constitutional Senate of seventy-two members, would be an act of revolution and not of law. It is to be hoped that Congress may see this deep pitfall in their way before proceeding any farther in the way of reconstruction, or proceeding at all in the impeachment of the President."

EXEMPLARY.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: The term exemplary forms a very good text, even if I am not going to preach a sermon. My object is simply to make a few remarks that have been suggested to my mind since my arrival in Prescott. First, coming as I did, from a mining region, I was surprised at the inactivity I may say apparent lethargy that pervaded the so called mining community. On enquiry various reasons were offered, such as lack of capital, or credit, which is the same thing, some said the Indians were the principal cause. I persued the subject still farther and discovered from actual observation that there were individuals in the community that determined to set all the aforesaid obstacles at defiance and go to work with a will. I allude to Messrs. Spaulding, Bickle, Buchanan and Lake, of Lynx Creek. These gentlemen, were to my certain knowledge, not overburdened with capital, and yet they have constructed a wagon road a couple of miles long, dug an excellent ditch for water power, built a twenty foot water wheel and arastras, and are now actually engaged in grinding rock. Now if some man capable of blowing his own horn, had obtained a quartz mill and erected it any where in this region, he would be pretty sure to receive a complimentary notice in the columns of the Arizona MINER. So Mr. Editor if you think these remarks worthy of insertion, you will agree with me in saying that the gentlemen named in this communication, are as my text implies, worthy of imitation. H.

LETTER FROM FORT GRANT.

FORT GRANT, A. T. Dec, 4th, 1866.

HON. H. A. BIGELOW, OR EDITOR ARIZONA MINER, SIR:—

Since I last saw you, I have settled in the San Pedro Valley and have been farming. I should not have attempted farming in this country valley, had it not been for the promises of Gen. Mason, that all settlers should have protection from the military forces here. There is at this time some nine farms under cultivation in the vicinity of Fort Grant, and from recent orders from Department Head Quarters I understand we will receive no more protection from the commanding officer here, as Gen. McDowell has ordered this post to be evacuated, which will compell all settlers to leave with the troops, and more, our crops, both gathered and in the ground, will be lost, with all our improvements made this year.

Do not the people of Prescott feel an interest in having the agricultural portion of Arizona protected from the ravages of the Apaches? Is it not well known to every settler and miner in the Territory, that it is impossible to develope the mineral resources of the country, and purchase supplies from California. No mine in the Territory can be worked with profit when the miner is compelled to pay from $20 to $30 per hundred for flour and other necessaries in proportion. I ask you in behalf of the citizens, settlers of this valley, to assist us in keeping the present military force here—our all is at stake—will not the Editor Arizona MINER assist us to have our homes protected, which we settled under the promises of protection. This years experience has shown in agriculture that wheat, corn, tobacco, sorghum, cotton, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, and all kinds of vegetables can be raised in wonderful quantities. Corn planted this year without the ground being broken and no attention whatever, has yielded sixty bushels per acre. The San Pedro Valley is the most extensive I have seen in the Territory, it is from one to four miles wide, and over one hundred miles in length, all of which is the very best of land for farming purposes.

Petitions have been forwarded from Tucson and other places, and respectfully I appeal to you in behalf of all settlers here, to assist us, that some military force may be kept here, in order to save the interests of the Territory, and that which is at stake from us.

I am Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. N. ISRAEL.

EDITOR MINER:—I consider a brief reference to the state of affairs in Yavapai county a sufficient reply to the letter of Mr. Israel, although it may be unsatisfactory. During the past three years, depredations and murders, by Indians, have been of frequent occurrence, and many efforts have been made by our citizens to obtain relief. Petitions to the proper officers have often been sent up with truthful statements of the position, and from time to time, promises have been reported through the country, and often believed for a while, that measures were to be taken at once, to "clean out" the Apaches. Our most annoying visitors formerly came from the east, and were of the Pinal and other tribes. Those whom we once considered peacable Indians, have troubled us most for the past year, and the country west of Prescott, which has been quite safe before, has been the scene of robbery and murder by the Wallapais, Yavapais and Apacha Mohaves, assisted in some instances by the Pah Utes. The military force in this county, for months past, has been no more than sufficient to guard the different posts, and the mail is carried without an escort, at irregular intervals. After the murder of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, a meeting was held in Prescott, and the Governor requested to proceed to San Francisco, to apply to the Head of the Department for immediate aid. A party of citizens of thirty men supplied by subscription, has taken the field as an act necessary to prevent the Indians from encroaching upon the town limits of the Capitol of Arizona. Under these circumstances our friends in the southern portion of the country can hardly expect us to do more than remember them in our prayers.

HENRY A. BIGELOW.

LETTER FROM W. H. HARDY.

HARDYVILLE, Dec. 25, 1866.

EDITOR MINER:—In the MINER of Dec. 5th I notice a letter written, or signed by the Hon. L. A. Stephens. This letter seems to be in answer to a letter I wrote to the Governor. As the Hon. gentleman seems to be posted, I would like to have him refer me to the chapter and section in the much worshiped Howell Code, that provides for the arming, clothing, provisioning and paying, of rangers. It is well known that the arms that were given to this Territory have long since gone to Dixie. For my part, I claim to be an American citizen, and claim protection from my country. I will fight in self defence, but cannot go into the field. And then this fighting Indians for a few days and letting up, is doing more harm than good. I say call for troops. Call for American troops. Call for a force sufficient to whip the Indian out, and keep them whipped. We want troops from the regular army, stationed for years not days. What if the soldiers are "Union men," let them come, when they are discharged, they will make citizens. What if they are opposed to the "my policy" question, let them come, for without troops the country will be worthless. If we manage to live, we can not live happy, as we are in constant dread of the Apaches.

I understand that regardless of any memorial being passed by the Legislature, or any great effort being made as a whole, a few citizens have taken the matter in hand and commenced writing to Washington, and urging for more troops to be placed in this part of the Territory; and in answer five companies of cavalry are to be placed—one at Camp Cady and Rock Springs (already there) one at Fort Mohave, one at Fort Rock Springs, and one at Camp Lincoln. The other company I have not learned where it will go. The company of infantry that is now at Camp Cady, will this week move to El Dorado Canon. So we may manage to get along without referring to the much worshiped Howell Code.

Yours truly, W. H. HARDY.

MINERALS AND MINES OF THE WEST.

Between the 105th meridian of western longitude and the Pacific ocean, between the British possessions north and confines of Mexico south, lies that region of the United States to which most appropriately belongs the title of the "Far West." This vast region which equals in extent half a dozen European kingdoms, has an area of near a million square miles, and contains within its borders the following States and Territories—California, Oregon, and Washington Territory on the Pacific, Idaho and Montana contiguous to the British Provinces, part of Decotah, Colorado, and New Mexico toward the east, and in the center and southwest Utah, Arizona and Nevada—all certain in a not very remote future, to exercise a marked influence over the destinies of the American Republic, and on the monetary affairs of the civilized world.

The region of the "Far West" is traversed by four great mountain ranges, which, wher ever explored, have been found singularly rich in mineral resources. These ranges, though wide apart, are known by the common name of the Rocky Mountains. They are a continuation of the Mexican Cordilleras, and their general course is northwest and southeast, but their spurs and lateral ranges have various directions to which no single discription will apply.

The most eastern range after passing through New Mexico, Colorado, Decotah, and Montana, enters the British Territory and terminates at the Arctic Ocean in latitude 70° north. This is the principal range, and that to which was originally applied the name of the Rocky Mountains. The central or Wasatch range, runs from the borders of California through Utah and Idaho, where it connects with the east range in latitude 43° north. The third range, called in one part the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in another the Cascade Mountains, traverses California, Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, until it reaches Prince William's Sound, and there attains a greater elevation than any other mountain of the North American continent. The fourth, or most westerly range, known as the Coast Range, keeps all through its course within a short distance of the Pacific, by many of whose creeks and bays its northern portions are penetrated. This chain extends from the southern extremity of the State of California, where it diverges from the Siera Nevada range, to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which seperates Vancouver's Island from the main land.

Such are the great mountain ranges in which are emboweled the exhaustless and untold treasures of the Far West. Let us now take note of the altitude of their principal peaks ere we proceed to describe their geological and mineralogical features.

Though the Rocky Mountains cannot compete in altitude with the Hammalayas of India or the Cordilleras of South America, yet several of their peaks tower to a great height above the level of the ocean. Mount St. Elias, which stands on the Pacific at the northwest extremity of the Sierra Nevada, has an elevation of 17,800 feet. Mount Brown and Mount Hooker, also in British Columbia, respectively reach an altitude of 16,000 and 15,700 feet, while Fremont's Peak in the Wind River range, rises to the height of 13,570 feet, and Pike's Peak in Colorado, to that of 14,000 feet.

The general contour of the Rocky Mountains is extremely irregular. Many of them assume the Alpine character of rugged, precipitous peaks, and owing to their being frequently penetrated by deep transverse valleys and canons, they present that serrated aspect from which their Spanish name has been derived.

The prevalent rock formations of the several ranges are the metamorphic gneiss, granite, porphyries, and micaceous and talcose slates, the two last mentioned being most common in the western ranges. The granites are in general highly feldspathic, and it is these and the other metamorphic rocks which contain those rich metalliferous veins of whose nature and value we shall presently have to treat in detail.

The ridges composing the different chains are separated by valleys, some of which are of extraordinary fertility, and well calculated to reward the labors of the agriculturalist; while between the great chains themselves lie vast tracts of table land, elevated from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

A brief notice of the botany of the Far West will suffice for our purpose. Below the line of perpetual snow the mountain sides are generally covered with spruce, balsam fir, and pine, which, lower down, become intermixed with beach, birch, and various other trees. The plains, where not desert, are usually clad in the species of grass peculiar to the prairies, and along the river banks groves of willow and cottonwood are frequently to be found, while in certain districts flowering plants so abound that when in full bloom they give to the country the appearance of a vast garden.

The principal channels by which the waters of the Far West find their way to the ocean are those of the Rio Grande, the Columbia, Colorado, Sacramento, and San Joaquin rivers. The Rio Grande has its source in the eastern range of the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 38° north, and, after a course of 1,800 miles flows into the Gulf of Mexico, in latitude 25° north. Its general direction is southeast and east, and it is navagable for small steamers for 450 miles from the sea. The Columbia River issues from a small lake on the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 50° north, and longitude 116° west. Its course is in general northwest and south, till it reaches the 46th parallel of latitude, whence it runs due west to the Pacific. At the distance of 30 miles from its mouth it expands into a bay from three to seven miles wide, and is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for about 140 miles. The entire length of the Columbia is 1,200 miles, and its principal tributaries are Flat Bow, Lewis Fork and Snake River. The main branch of the Colorado river, called the Green River, has its source in the Wasatch Mountains, in latitude 44° north. Thence it flows in a southwesterly direction through Utah, Arizona, and along the borders of California to the Gulf of California. It is over 1,000 miles in length, and is navigable to Callville, between which and San Francisco there is now regular steam communication. The principal tributaries of the Colorado are the Irgin, White, and Gila rivers. The Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers are the great drainers of the central valley of California. The former has its source in the northeast corner of the state, and the latter in its southern extremity, but both in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The general course of the Sacramento is southeast until its junction with the San Joaquin; that of the San Joaquin, after it issues from Lake Tulare, is northwest. From their junction, however, which takes place about 50 miles east of San Francisco, their course is due west to a point where they discharge their waters into the Bay of San Francisco. The Sacramento and San Joaquin are each about 350 miles in length, and are navigable for large vessels, the one to Sacramento and the other to Stockton, which stand nearly the same distance from the sea. The principal tributaries of the Sacramento are Pitt river and the Feather and American rivers, while the most important affluents of the San Joaquin are the Mariposa, Merced and Tuolumne rivers.

The Colorado, the Sacramento, and the San Joaquin are the great channels by means of which the inhabitants of the mineral regions of the Far West hold communication with the outside world, and transport their treasures to the commercial capitals of both hemispheres; but there are other modes of traveling to and from said regions than those which we have pointed out, namely the great inland routes. From Salt Lake City, in Utah, for instance, to Atchinson, in Kansas, there extends a vast stage line, over 1,200 miles in length from the western extremity of which branch lines run in various directions—one due north for 450 miles to Virginia City and Montana; another northwest for 450 miles to Boise City in Idaho, while a third runs southwest by Virginia City, Nevada, and Sacramento to San Francisco, a distance of 850 miles. The average time of travel over these routes is at present as follows: from Atchinson to Salt Lake City, 14 days; from Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Montana, and Boise City, Idaho, six days; and from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, seven days.—*Bayard Tenor.*

HARVEST IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Alta*, in speaking of the last harvest in that State, says:

"The rich harvest that rewarded agricultural industry during the past year has infused a new vitality into farming, manufacturing and mining enterprises. The fact is incontrovertibly established, that in spite of all the drawbacks which have in the past few years retarded the progress of farming interests, with one good season like the past, the mishaps of previous or successive years of short crops can be compensated. In addition to this blessing, for which our people are profoundly grateful, the indications are seen every where in the agricultural districts of a repetition this year of a superabundant harvest of the last. The journals of those localities are rejoicing over the plentiful early rains, which have permitted the sowing the land at a period of the year when the expected crop will be less likely to be affected by the drought. Thousands of acres of virgin land, capable of producing as fine wheat and other grains as the markets of the world can show, are this year subjected to the plough and harrow; farms are being enlarged and fenced, and a more systematic method of cultivation of the soil adopted. Greater attention is being given to the improvement of farm stock, the products of the dairy, and economizing fertilizing agents. Our farmers are out of debt, have a surplus for market exceeded only by a few of the grain-growing States, and reasonably look forward to a valuable recompense for their previous tribulation and disappointment."

CONGRESS.

Washington dates to December 14, give us little of interest of the doings of Congress.

In the Senate, the District Suffrage Bill, with the reading and writing qualification, was discussed. Also, a motion to print the Land Commissioner's Report in foreign languages, for distribution at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Stevens would renew his proposition for an increase of currency at an early day. No excitement on the suffrage question in Washington, although several papers favor impartial suffrage.

The proposed appropriation of $170,500 for work done and to be done by the Corporation of Washington city, across the Government property, was refused by a Senate vote of 32 to 13. Surrat's return was humorously defeated by Schfield and Stevens. The latter introduced a bill for holding a State Convention in North Carolina, the members to be voted for only by citizens who can read and write. [This does not look much like universal negro suffrage, especially coming from the head and front of the party advocating that doctrine.] The survey of a new route across the Isthmus of Darien is recommended, when it can be done without expense to the Government. Tennessee Senators and Members of the House will be paid from the commencement of the present Congress. $45,000 was appropriated to supply the deficiency for assisting telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Senate has passed a free suffrage bill for the District of Columbia, which was subsequently concurred in by the House. The educational qualification clause was unfortunately (as we deem it) omitted.

In the House a resolution was adopted recommending the re-establishment of an overland mail route from Memphis to San Francisco *via* Los Angeles.

FINANCIERING.

The New York *Tribune* of Nov. 2, has the following interesting statistics of our national finances:

Washington, October 31st.—The receipts of Internal revenue to day were $1,397,183. The total receipts for October are $26,414,430, against $30,437,983 for the corresponding month of last year. The receipts for the four months of the present fiscal year amount to $124,250,59., which is nearly $1,000,000 in excess of receipts for the corresponding months of 1865. At the close of business to-day, there were nearly $100,000,000 of gold held by the treasury, including about $14,030,000 held on gold certificates. To-morrow, $24,000,000 are due on 2-20's, which will for a time reduce the balance. The Secretary is firm in the determination *not to dispose of gold for the present*, at least except as it may be required for legitimate disbursements of the Government."

Secretary McCulloch would seem to regard the payment of our national debt not a "legitimate" disbursement of public money. We non-concur. That is the very object for which this surplus was, by stringent taxation, created.

The Secretary might at once buy up and cancel at least $100,000,000 worth of our public debt, thereby reducing the annual interest, payable out of the earnings of the people, by at least $5,000,000—it might be for over $7,000,000 in gold, throwing it into the channels of trade, rendering gold abundant for every conceivable purpose, and increasing the real value of every "greenback" and "Government bond" in the country. The purchase and distruction of a twenty-fifth part of our national debt could not fail to appreciate all of that debt which remained unsatisfied. The bread of the poor would be cheapened; and while most products and property were declining in currency value, Government bonds would be rising steadily in value. If that would not produce a state of things highly favorable to the conversion of short time, treasury obligations into longer, what could?

But Mr. McCulloch, it seems, has determined "not to dispose of gold for the present." In other words he has determined to keep the food and clothing of the poor as dear as possible. Whatever his motives, he throws the giant weight of the treasury into the scale of the speculator and monopolists of flour, coal, pork, etc. He uses his vast power so as to enrich these and send the laborer's children hungry to bed. This is glaring antagonism to the doctrine of his Annual Report and his Fort Wayne speech.

SHOOTING.—We clip the following from the Santa Fe *Gazette* of Nov. 27th 1866:

On the 22d instant, a shooting affair occurred between Benjamin and William Kelsey and ——— Clark, in Hutchinson's saloon in this place. Clark received three balls in the body, and was taken to Dr. Courtier's where he died about nine o'clock in the evening of the 24th instant. The Kelseys were immediately arrested, and confined in the guardhouse to await judicial examination, which was had yesterday and to-day before Judge Hubbell. A post mortem examination of the body of Clark showed that death resulted from one or more of the wounds. As this matter will be brought before a jury, we deem it improper to publish our opinion of the premises or a report of the evidence thus far elicited. It is, however, proper to avail ourselves of the occasion to call attention to the remissness of officials in not enforcing the law relative to carrying weapons.

The examination of William and Benjamin Kelsey, for murder of Clark, was concluded this afternoon. Benjamin was fully exonerated, and William in default of bail in $

FOREIGN.—London dates to Dec. 16, speak of the Fenian agitation—the moving of troops including two regiments of cavalry, for scenes of trouble in Ireland.

A factory for the manufacture of Greek fire has been discovered by the police authorities in Dublin.

Stephens, the great head and front of the Fenian movement, is supposed to have been arrested at Norfolk.

The Commission to adjust the American claims on account of the *Alabama*, as well as those of England for losses of British subjects was soon to take action, in London.

Cardinal Cullen of Ireland has required obedience to the laws, and an avoidance of secret societies among the people.

THE BEST.—"Mrs. Partington, do you propose to put Ike into a store?" "Yes," replied the old lady, "but I am pestifirous to know which. Some tell me that the wholesale trade is the best, but I believe that a ringtail will be the most beneficious to him in his present abdominal condition."

A woman in England recently died of excessive anger.

Horace Greely is said to be worth a million.

rizona Miner.

PRESCOTT, JANUARY 12, 1866.

o Mail from California for the last eight days. s fact is all we can say in excuse for the ab- e of news from our columns to-day.

EED WHEAT.—James Grant has a large quan- uf genuine California wheat, for the supply ur ranchmen. None better in the world.

ONG HAIR SCALPS.—Since the return of our gers, Rat stock is down—ladies' waterfalls be- now manufactured entirely of Apache scalps.

IVIDEND MINE.—The fine working and clean- of the Dividend, at Big Bug, has just been re- ted. The result is $40, per ton. The working at the Borger mill.

MELTING WORKS.—Connected with the Borger at Big Bug are several furnaces, lately erected now in successful operation, from which favorable results are being realized.

ICHELIEU'S HEAD.—The Emperor of France been presented with a part of Cardinal de belieu's head in such perfect preservation that skin of the face is as dry as parchment. It s stolen from his tomb.

CKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—G W. Barnard, Libra- n of the Arizona Pioneer and Historical Society, nowledges the receipt of 'Scalps' and several valuable curiosities brought in and presented the Society by "our pets," the Yavapai county ngers.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—We have an estab- lishment dealing in these commodities, if not re, on the north side of our beautiful plaza, of hich we may well be proud—especially as its mable proprietors dispense their goods at ra- nal prices, and with great care and prompti- de.

EXTRA SESSION.—The California papers are dis- sing the subject of holding an extra session of the Legislature the present year. By law the Legislature of California convenes once in two ars. The passage of a law accepting the amend ent to the Constitution is the pretended leading bject.

GOVERNOR MCCORMICK.—Not a line or word as been received from the Governor since his rrival at Wilmington Dec. 16th, on his way to n Francisco. We have delayed our present ue a day or two, hoping for a mail, and to know e prospects of success attending the mission of ur Governor.

EMIGRATION.—Montana seems to have imbibed n appreciative view of Arizona. The number of rrivals from that country within the last few weeks is said to be near three hundred—most of them practical miners. We have plenty of room and employment for more of the same sort. We estimate the value of each miner who comes with the determination to work, at $5,000, and believe the sum to be reasonable.

RANGER MEETING.—Tuesday night our citizens met at Council Hall to hear the report of Captain Hodges of the Yavapai Rangers. The hall was crowded, and the statement of the Captain was listened to with attention, and a hearty vote of approval and thanks tendered to the brave company. Subsequently a liberal addition was made to the fund in cash on the spot. The Rangers are again on the war path.

THEATRICAL.—We have a Theatrical company in Prescott, and a pretty good affair it is No matter whether from London, Paris, New York or Montana, it's very good. Miss McGinley's Topsey was capital, particularly when she demolished the glass shades to the foot-lights. And the unique manner in which she can wipe her nose on her calico apron is a lesson to all lesser urchins. La Petite's "way down in Maine" can't be beat. Dan. Taylor is a nigger of the first color. Council Hall, which has been crammed every night of the performance, makes quite a commodious Theatre, although we learn there is a new one to be built.

EDUCATIONAL.—We are pleased to state that Miss Blake, daughter of our much esteemed Chaplain at Fort Whipple, will open a School in Prescott, on or about the beginning of next month. For particulars see advertisement in our next issue.

THE RANGER BENEFIT.—The McGinley Theatrical Troupe have given a Benefit to the Yavapai Rangers, which realized the handsome sum of $125. Every lady of that company should have an Apache scalp for a fashionable—"water fall."

THE MAILS.—As we go to press a mail has arrived from Hardyville, but not from California; consequently we are without papers from San Francisco later than the 10th ult. This is a high old country. The idea of a mail from the north, once or twice a month, or when convenient, seems absurd.

By the last southern overland mail we did get the Denver News, containing Congressional news up to the 14th, and London dates to the 16th ult. a summary of which will be found elsewhere.

WILLIAMS' FORK COPPER MINES.—We have seen a letter addressed to Governor McCormick from W. Thompson, mining superintendent of the Springfield company, under Mr. Crane, giving a very full account of the copper mines in the neighborhood of Williams' Fork, and of the smelting furnaces now being used for reducing ores. The writer expresses great confidence in the practicability of "raising pigs on the Colorado river," and sends the Governor "one of his own raising," of respectable size as a Christmas Present, says he has known some of the same breed grow "over four hundred pounds in one night." The letter is full of interesting statements, but being a private communication to the Governor, now absent, we do not feel at liberty to publish it entire.

INDIAN PRISONERS.—We are glad to know our Yavapai Rangers do not think it worth their trouble to make prisoners of the murderous red skins. The custom heretofore adopted, even by our regular army, of making prisoners of women and children, and in many cases of the full grown bucks, seems to be dying out, or in other words, all in sight are made to bite the dust on the ground where they are discovered. Of the instances of prisoner Indians brought in and fed and pampered at Fort Whipple, all have escaped, after learning what they could of our situation. We have long believed there is but sure and effectual mode of ridding our country of the treacherous wretches, and this seems to be fully comprehended by our Yavapai Rangers.

MARRIED.

In this city, 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. L. Stone, Frank S. Alling, of Arizona Territory, to Helen Adelaide Kimball, only daughter of Hazen Kimball, Esq.—*Alta, Cal.*

DIED.

In New York, Nov. 16, Hon. George Adamson Hunt, late of New Jersey, only son of Joseph Hunt of New York, and brother of Mrs. R. Meacham of Prescott, aged 39 years.

Death has come again amonst us, and memory bells are chiming their saddest tones as I sit here in the shadows and watch nature as she kneels upon the western hills, breathing her evening prayer. A memory comes upon me of other years, ere sorrow had saddened our young hearts and set its seal upon our brows. But long years have passed away, and the dear tones of a brother's voice are hushed until we shall again hear them in the glorious anthem which will peal through Heaven's temple when the household are gathered home But memory still clings to us, and lovingly we place it amongst the heart's precious treasures. Although earth seems more desolate, who shall say that these memories, these spirit communings, these echoes floating to us over the dark river, are not sent by the Father to unite our hearts more closely to that far off home, whose pearly gates we shall all pass, leading the bruised heart to joys and rest beyond.

AGATHA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BREWERY.

The undersigned having fitted up a fine Brewery in the west end of the old

CAPITOL BUILDING,

they are prepared to furnish the public with the best of LAGER BEER and bottled ALE, wholesale and retail. In connection with the Brewery, they have a

FIRST CLASS SALOON,

where we are prepared to furnish the public with the best liquors in the the country. Persons from the surrounding country are especially invited to call and examine our stock.

1tf LITTIG & NELSON

H. T. STEPHENS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1tf ARIZONA CITY.

J. W. JONES,

—DEALER IN—

CHOICE LIQUORS,
WINES,
CIGARS,
ETC., ETC, ETC

ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

CHA'S GEIRSON,

RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

SANSOME STREET,

Corner of HALLECK, SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE EXCHANGE"

Is a GOOD FAMILY HOTEL, containing TWO HUNDRED FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, extending from Halleck to Sacramento streets, and is FIRE-PROOF. LADIES' ENTRANCE—Corner Sansome and Halleck Streets. Prices low to suit the times

24m3 T. SARGENT, Proprietor.

GRAY & CO.,

LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,

Merchants.

July 1, 1864. v1n8

AUCTION SALES.

R. MEACHAM, AUCTIONEER,

Will give personal attention to sales at Auction, of Real Estate, Mining Claims, and Merchandize generally.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Furlong, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, at the house of William Furlong, deceased, in Mohave county, Territory of Arizona.

JOHN PEARSON, Administrator.

Mohave City Nov. 8, 1866. 21t4

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, and delivered, issued from the court of S. E. Blair, an acting Justice of the Peace for Yavapai County, Arizona Territory, for a judgment rendered in said Court on the 6th day of October A. D. 1866 in favor of Calvin White, and against Geo. D. Kendall, Henry A. Bigelow, Primitivo Cervantes, Cornelius Ramos, Thomas Dean, E. C. Ledyard and John Green, for the sum of ninety-three 83-100 dollars, seventeen ($17,00) dollars costs, and accruing costs, I have levied on the following described property, to wit: one-half interest owned by Geo. D. Kendall, (one of the above named defendants) in the Big Bug Ditch, in Big Bug district in Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, with all the privileges thereto belonging.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, January 17th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M, in front of the Quartz Rock Saloon, in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, I will sell all the right, title, and interest, of Geo. D. Kendall in and to the above described property, at public auction to the highest bidder for Cash.

JNO. P. BOURKE,
Sheriff of Yavapai Co.

December 27, 1866. 24t2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Robert Short deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his office in Prescott.

S. E. BLAIR, Administrator.

Prescott, Dec. 18, 1866. 24t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Leroy Jay, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to King S. Woolsey, at his residence at Agua Frio Ranch, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

KING S. WOOLSEY, Administrator.
By WM. J. BERRY, Attorney.

Prescott, Dec. 11, 1866. 23t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Trahan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date of this notice to King S. Woolsey, at his residence at Agua Frio Ranch, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

KING S. WOOLSEY, Administrator.
By WM. J BERRY, Attorney.

Prescott, Dec. 11, 1866. 23t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of John F. Simmons, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed administrator of the above named estate to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to exhibit, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to E. A. Bentley, at the town of Prescott, Arizona Territory.

Prescott, Arizona, Oct. 12, 1866,
19t4 E. A. BENTLEY, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Patrick M. Byrns, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit, with the necessary vouchers within one year from the first publication of this notice to James Grant, at the town of Prescott, Arizona Territory.

Prescott, November 8, 1866.
21t4 JAMES GRANT, Administrator.

District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

O F Spaulding, pl'ff. }
vs [Writ Rescinded]
N. K Lampson, def't. }

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the county and Teritory aforesaid.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to N. K. Lampson, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District county of Yavapai, Teritory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons if served within this county; but if without this county, then forty days.

This action is brought to recover the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars with interest, upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered to plaintiff by you on the seventeenth day of February A. D. 1866. And to foreclose a mortgage of same date, given by you to secure the payment of said note, on the individual one-twelfth interest in that certain Quartz Mill situated on Lynx Creek, in the county and Teritory aforesaid, and known as the "Lampson Thunderbolt Mill."

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit

Given under my hand and the seal of said court [L.S.] this 16th day of December, A. D. 1866.

E. W. WELLS, JR., Clerk.

J. P. HARGRAVE, att'y for pl'ff. 1t5

HENRY W. FLEURY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between DUNN & COLLIER, is this day desolved by mutual consent.

Prescott, December 10 1866. 24t4

CARPENTERING.

The undersigned, will continue the business of CARPENTERING, and HOUSE PAINTING, in all of its various branches, on the most liberal terms.

24t A. G. DUNN.

New Bakery.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Prescott that he has lately fitted up the house of Parson Reed, on Montezuma Street, where he is prepared to furnish fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies, daily, at rational and living prices. BOWERLEN.

24t4

VOUCHERS

AND OTHER

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

PURCHASED

ALSO

GOLD DRAFTS

PAYRBLE IN

San Francisco,

SOLD BY

JAMES GRANT.

24m3

Ranchmen's Corrall

AND

FEED STABLE.

South side of the PLAZA, PRESCOTT,

Hay per day, $1,00. Grain per lb, 12 1-2 cents. Freighters and others supplied with hay at 5c per pound.

23tf GILES & CO.



FEED AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having purchased the large stable and corrall with sheds, formerly owned by Wm. H Hardy, is prepared to feed stock by the day or week on reasonable terms.

23tf T. M. ALEXANDER.

BUCKMAN & MAY,

At FORT ROCK, on the Hardyville Road

Keep a station for the accommodation of the travelling public, where they will always keep on hand and for sale barley, corn and hay, for animals. Also meals for persons, and a good cabin to sleep in. (20t8) Oct. 13, 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION WAGON FACTORY

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood

AND

IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

24tf. BANNING & CO.

Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

WILMINGTON EXCHANGE,

CANAL STREET, WILMINGTON.

THOMPSON & KENNILTON,

PROPRIETORS.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that the EXCHANGE is kept as a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

AT MODERATE PRICES.

THE TABLE is furnished with the best the market affords. A BAR, with the best of liquors, and Billiard Tables are connected with the Hotel. 24tf

PINE'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET,

San Bernardino.

The Stages from Hardyville, Fort Yuma, Wilmington and Los Angeles, arrive and depart regularly with passengers. Every attention given to the comfort of guests.

A BILLIARD TABLE

Is in connectiun with the Hotel. 24tf

Economy is now the order of the day,—
All you gents that want to look gay,
Bring to me your work and I will make it stay,
For the cheapest work it does not do.
I, T. Curry, that do address you,
I tell you this without flattering you,
I can make old clothes look almost new,
I'm a tailor and a renovator, too.
Do not peddle with me about the price,
Or I will shave you "like a mice."

WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

Published in Wilmington, Los Angeles County, California.

The *Journal* will be sent to any address at the following rates: For one year, $5; six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 12 cents.

Liberal terms will be given to advertisers. 5

G. W. BARNARD,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER

Granite Street, Prescott, Arizona.

LA PAZ ADVERTISEMENTS.

LA PAZ, MOHAVE, PRESCOTT

CASH STORE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that in a few days he will receive by the schooner Towhando, a large stock of goods, comprising a large stock of

Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoe

A fine assortment of Wines and Liquors.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Havana Cigars, Cigarito Paper

" Hats, Dried Fruits.

1,000 sacks of Flour, 120,000 lbs. Barley

200 Sacks of Beans.

A lot of Potatoes and Onions,

20,000 feet of Assorted Lumber, Windows and Sash Doors,

Which he intends to keep constantly on hand at La Paz and Fort Mohave, and intends to sell the same at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES FOR CASH.

MANUEL RAVENA.

P. S.—Soon after January 1 I will also have a complete stock of goods in Prescott, at the store ormerly occupied by Jacob Elias. 19tf M. R.

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO

PIONEER SCREEN WORKS,

JOHN W. QUICK, Manufacturer,

REMOVED TO

Vulcan Iron Works, Fremont St.,

Bet. Mission and Howard, San Francisco.

SCREEN PUNCHING in all its branches.

Quartz mill owners using my RUSSIA IRON SCREENS will save two hundred per cent. Guaranteed to be the best and cheapest in use on the Pacific Coast, and will not rip or tear.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. B.—J. W. Quick is the only competent and successful manufacturer of screens on this coast, having made screens for the principal mills for California and the adjoining Territories for many years. 17m3

V. CUSHING,

Agent for the purchase and shipping of

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Especial attention given to Quartz Mill Machinery and Findings, and Miners' Material of every description. Being a Practical Machinist, and giving my personal attention to the execution of orders, I can guarantee the best class of work at the lowest prices in the city. Having completed arrangements with Horace McMurtrie & Co., 32 Kilby Street, Boston, and houses in New York, I am prepared to furnish Machinist's Tools of every description, Cotton and Woollen Mill Machinery, etc., at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Parties in the eastern States will be reliably furnished with costs of Mining Machinery of every description on application.

Refer by permission to Governor F. F. Low, C. T. Meader, Stockton, Jacob Underhill & Co., San Francisco, J. W. Stowe, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing company, Colley & Bisdon, San Francisco, George K. Gluyas, Chief Engineer California Steam Navigation Company, San Francisco.

Office No. 120 Front St., San Francisco. 17m3

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,

S. E. cor. Fremont and Tehama sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Manufacture

QUARTZ MILL, SAW MILL,

Flour mill, and amalgamating machinery of all kinds,

Sole agents for this coast of the celebrated "Tyler Water Wheel," of which there are now upwards of 1500 in use in the Atlantic States and on this Coast.

Circulars giving full particulars forwarded to any one desiring.

Wheeler & Randall's, Hepburn & Peterson's Amalgamators, and all other kinds, furnished at short notice. Agents for the Pacific Coast for

Dunbar's Piston Packing.

Any number of recommendations can be furnished for this Packing from parties using the same in this city and Sacramento.

Hanscom's Crusher,

The best now in use in this State.

Particular attention will be given to drawings of all kinds of machinery. Parties purchasing machinery will be furnished with a set of drawings of the same free of expense.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit the patronage of the public, and shall always endeavor to be prompt and give satisfaction to our customers

15m3 HANSCOM & CO.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries

and Provisions,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Hardware,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

3tf

STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

San Francisco.

On and after December 1st, 1866, the California Steam Navigation Company's Steamship ORIZABA, CHAS. THORN, Commander, will make regular trips, leaving as follows:

1866-7.	San Francisco.	San Diego.	San Pedro.
December - - -	12		15
December - - - -	22		25
January - - - -	1st	4	5

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel, its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of specimens from the different mining regions of the Pacific coast—Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and news stand—all contributing to make it the headquarters and home for the Californian business man and tourist.

The Table of this House shall not be excelled by any. Board, three dollars per day.

LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
Proprietors.

6tf

TRIFLES.

Why do we speak of a "little thing,"
As "trifles light as air?"
Can aught be a trifle which helps to bring
One moment's joy or care?

The smallest seed in the fertile ground
Is the germ of a noble tree;
The slightest touch on a festering wound,
Is it not agony?

What is a trifle? A thoughtless word,
Forgotten as soon as said!
Perchance its echo may yet be heard
When the speaker is with the dead.

That thoughtless word is a random dart,
And strikes we know not where;
It may wrankle long in some tender heart—
Is it a trifle there?

Drops of water are little things,
But they form the boundless sea;
'Tis in little notes the wild bird sings,
Yet his song is melody.

Little voices, now scarcely heard,
In heaven shall bear their part;
And a little grave in the green churchyard
Holds many a parent's heart.

THE SONG SPARROW.

Can you hear the sparrow in the lane,
Singing above the graves? she said:
He knows my gladness, he knows my pain,
Though spring be over and summer be dead.

His note has a chime all cannot hear,
And none can love him better than I;
For he sings to me when the land is drear,
And makes it cheerful even to die.

'Tis beautiful on this ordorous morn,
When grasses are waving in every wind,
To know my bird is not forlorn,
That summer to him is also kind.

But sweeter when grasses no longer stir,
And every lilac leaf is shed,
To know that my volceful worshiper
Is singing above my volceless dead.

ONE OF THE SAFES.—Two merchants were recently presenting the claims of their respective articles One was a yankee, the other was'nt. He that was'nt told his story—A game-cock had been shut up in one of his safes, and then it was exposed three days to the most intense heat. When the door was opened, the cock stalked out as if nothing had happened. It was now the Yankee's turn. A cock had been shut up in one of his safes, with a pound of fresh butter, and the safe was submitted to the trial of a tremendous heat for more than a week. The legs of the safe were melted off, and the door itself so far fused as to require a cold chisel to get it open. When it was opened, the cock was found frozen dead, and the butter so solid that a man, who knocked off a piece of it with a hammer, had his eye put out with the butter splinter.

MISTAKEN CONVERSIONS.—A correspondent furnishes the following instances of mistaken conversions in New York city:

Among the recent conversions was that of Mr. ——, a large dry goods dealer. After his conversion he went to a neighboring minister and told him there were so many tricks in the trade, that he was convinced that no man could be honest and obtain a living by the sale of dry goods.

"Then," said the minister, "you intend to give up your business and go into something else." "Oh no," replied the hopeful convert, "I shall attend only to the purchase of goods and leave the selling to my clerks."

NEW METHOD OF DETERMINING WHETHER A MINE IS RICH.—The following simple rule has been found by the Montana *Post* to be almost infallible; and is cheerfully offered for the benefit of the public:

"We consult the records of the courts. If we find that a lawsuit is or has been connected with the lode, we have no hesitation in asserting that it is valuable property. We never heard of any conflict about the ownership or discovery of a worthless claim."

This is too true—as well in California and Nevada as elsewhere.

A CITY editor, who is a bachelor, having said in his last issue that he really wished he had a son, so that he could dress him up in the fashion, was called upon the next day by his adorable, to whom he had been paying his distresses for the past two years, who asked if he really said that "Certainly I did, my dear." "Well Jimmy," said she, "*why don't you make arrangement for one?*" Our friend says it was the first time he was ever cornered. He was so horrified that he went right away to the parson's.

BLOOMER COSTUME.—The bloomer costume brings advantages sometimes to the sterner sex. One of our Ohio exchanges tells the story of a husband and wife, who, traveling in haste through the woods, met with a melancholy accident which is thus recorded:

"And while retreating through the woods,
And through the tangled fern,
He tore his mustn't-mention-'ems,
And had to put on hern."

A GUESS.—The Rev. Mr. A—— was more eminent in his days for the brilliancy of his imagination than the force of his logic. At one time he was preaching on the "Ministry of Angels," and in the peroration he suddenly observed: "I hear a whisper!" The change of tone started the Deacon, who sat below, from a drowsy mood, and springing to his feet, he spoke: "I guess it is the boys in the gallery."

COULD'NT WE?—"Mother, dont you wish you had the tree of evil in your garden?" "Why, Josh, you sarpent, what do you mean?" "As money's the root of all evil, if we had the tree, could'nt we get the precious stuff?"

THE Indians in Idaho are committing greater depredations than ever. Three or four raids have been made by them, resulting in several deaths and the destruction of a large amount of property.

TWELVE thousand tons of salt are brought every year to San Francisco from Carmen Island, in the Gulf of California. It is 90 per cent. pure chloride of Sodium. A conveniently shaped basin furnishes the supply which is constantly renewed by evaporation.

A little boy being asked in a Sunday School, "What is the chief end of man?" answered—"The end what's got the head on."

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

GEO. J. CLARKE,

At the Post Office, Los Angeles, California,

Agent for American and Foreign Magazines, Newspapers and other periodicals, dealer in Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books, and blanks for Territorial, County and township use, furnished to order by sending a ruled sheet, with such headings as are desired. All the California papers furnished at *Publishers prices.* The following list will be furnished as per prices annexed. Legal tender taken at the San Francisco value in payment.

	per year.		per year.
ARIZONA MINER	5 00	Phrenological Journal	2 00
Harper's Monthly Magazine	3 50	Herald of Health	2 00
Gody's Lady's Book	3 50	Yankee Notions, comic	2 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Mr Merriman's Monthly	2 00
Leslie's Lady's Magazine	3 50	Nix Nax Monthly	2 00
Ladies' Repository	3 50	Leslie's Budget of Fun	2 00
Hours at Home	3 00	Illustrated London News	12 00
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	2 50	London Times, weekly	10 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	London Daily, last date	12 00
Our Young Folks	2 00	London Dispatch, weekly	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
The Playmate	1 50	London Athaneum	11 00
Beadle's Monthly	3 00	London Punch	7 00
Madame Demorest's Mag of Fashion	3 00	Saturday Review	13 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Public Opinion	11 00
Ballou's Magazine	2 50	Evening Mail, tri-weekly	25 00
Every Saturday, monthly parts	4 50	The Engineer	13 00
All the Year Round, English edition	5 00	London Mining Journal	12 00
Once a Week, monthly parts	6 00	Army and Navy Journal	6 00
The Cornhill Magazine	6 00	Every Saturday	4 50
Temple Bar G. A. Sala's	6 00	Round Table	5 50
London Society	6 00	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Good Words	4 00	Scientific American	3 50
English Woman's Domestic Magazine	7 50	American Artizan	3 00
Young English Woman	4 50	Oil News	3 50
Intellectual Observer	7 50	Mining and Petroleum Standard and Gaslight Journal	3 00
Hall's Journal of Health	1 50	The Nation	6 50
London Lancet	5 50	Banner of Light	3 00
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine	3 00	Irish American	3 50
American Journal of Medical Sciences and Medical News and Library	6 00	Irish People, N. Y.	3 00
New York Medical Journal	5 00	Scottish Am Journal	3 50
North American Journal of Homeopathy	5 00	Church Journal	4 00
The Builder, monthly parts	11 00	Country Gentleman	2 50
Chambers' Journal	4 50	Rural New Yorker	2 50
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	3 50	N England Farmer	2 50
London Quarterly Review	3 00	Prairie Farmer	2 50
Westminster Review	3 00	Turf Field and Farm	5 00
Edinburgh Review	3 00	Wilkes' Sp of Times	4 00
North British Review	3 00	N Y Weekly Clipper	3 50
The four Foreigu Reviews	10 00	do do Police Gas	3 50
The four Foreign and Blackwood	13 00	do Ledger	3 50
North American Review	5 50	do Mercury	3 00
Catholic World	5 50	do Home Journal	3 00
American Mining Gazette	5 00	do Independent	3 00
United States Insurance Gazette	5 00	do Leader	3 00
United States Service Magazine	5 00	do Staats Zeitung	3 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	5 50	do Weekly Tribune	2 50
Banker's Magazine	5 50	do do Times	2 50
Guardian	12 00	do do World	2 50
Christian Remembrancer	10 00	do Herald for Cal	3 50
Churchman's Family Magazine	6 00	Harper's Weekly	3 50
Church of England Magazine	4 00	Leslie's Illus Paper	3 50
Christian Examiner, Bi[illegible] on	5 00	do do German	3 50
Amer Agricultu	2 00	Literary Album	3 50
Working Farmer	1 50	Chimney Corner	3 50
American Farmer	1 50	Literary Companion	3 50
Masonic Review	3 00	Flag of our Union	3 50
		Waverly Magazine	4 50
		National Republican	3 50
		Portland Transcript	3 00
		Missouri Republican	3 50
		New Orleans Delta	5 50
		do Picayune	5 50
		Forney's Press	4 50
		Bost W'kly Journal	3 50
		do Pilot	3 50
		Cal Police Gazette	5 00
		do Golden Era	5 00
		do Mercury	4 00
		S F Alta Cal weekly	5 00
		do Bulletin	5 00
		The Pacific Churchman	4 00
		Sacramento Union weekly	5 00

SANTA FE

Stage Company.



Through route from Denver, Colorado, to Kansas City, Missouri, Santa Fé, New Mexico, and the Arizona Gold Mines.

U. S. Mail, Passenger & Express.

Coaches leave the office of the company in Denver, Colorado, every Wednesday morning, for Kansas City, Missouri, and Santa Fe, and other points in New Mexico, making quick time, and affording every reasonable accommodation to passengers and shippers of express.

Coaches leave Kansas City every Friday for Denver and Santa Fe.

Merchants and others desiring goods forwarded by this express will instruct forwarders from the East to mark goods

"*Care Santa Fe Stage Company, Kansas City, Missouri.*"

European Metallurgical Works.

Bryant Street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

The proprietors having recently added to this Establishment the latest and most approved Machinery for the Reduction and Testing of ORES of all sorts—either in large or small quantities—are prepared to test Ores by such process as may be ascertained best suited to their chemical character, after a careful analysis being first made. Assays, either in the humid or dry way, made of all Minerals. Also, Refining and Cupellation attended to.

S. P. KIMBALL. 6tf J. R. MURPHY

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

IMPORTERS OF

Cards and Card Stock, all Colors; Printing Ink, all Colors; Bronzes, Varnish,

Printing Presses, Type,

AND

PRINTING MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OLD TYPE METAL.

Machinists may at all times be supplied with old type metal, by calling at

411 Clay Street, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. PRAGER,

Corner Commercial and Los Angeles Streets,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Boots, Shoes and Groceries.

Of all kinds, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Los Angeles, February 1, 1866. 5tf

H. NEWMARK & CO.,

Wholesale dealer in

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES

and PROVISIONS.

ARCADIA BLOCK, Nos. 5 and 6.

Los Angeles, February, 1866. 5tf

BANNING & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

AGENTS,

WILMINGTON AND LOS ANGELES.

TOMLINSON & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

J. D. HICKS & CO.,

LOS ANGELES, California.

Dealers in

Stoves, Lead and ron Pipes,
Pumps, Hydraulic Rams,
Miner's Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Stone Ware,
Lamps,
Crockery,
Kerosene,
Linseed Oil,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Manilla and Fencing Rope,
Monte Bacon,
And Lard,
Dried Fruits,
Etc., etc., etc.. etc.

Also, just received

Corn Sheller, (Double & Single,)
Cast Steel Plows,
Horse Shoes,
Window Glass,
Butts and Screws,
Strap Hinges,
Broom Wire,
Etc., etc., etc.

All of which we offer cheap for cash.

6tf J. D. HICKS & CO

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

San Francisco, San Diego and San Pedro.

The California Steam Navigation Company's Steamship

Pacific,

CHARLES THORNE, Commander,

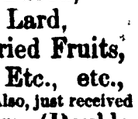
Will make regular trips, leaving as follows:

San Francisco, September 13 and 25, and October 6, 18 and 30.

San Diego, October 9 and November 3.

San Pedro September 16 and 28, October 11 and 21, and November 4. tf17

STAGE LINE TO FT. YUMA.



On and after Monday, September 10th, the stages of the undersigned, carrying the United States and Quartermaster's mail, will leave the Exchange, at *Wilmington, California, for Fort Yuma, at 4 o'clock every Monday, passing through Los Angeles and San Bernardino,*

Arriving at Fort Yuma the following Friday. Returning, leaves Fort Yuma the following Sunday at 6 o'clock a. m.

LETTERS, PACKAGES, ETC., Forwarded on Reasonable Terms.

The Overland Stage from San Francisco, leaves Los Angeles every day; the Steamer Pacific leaves Wilmington three times each month.

The stage from San Diego to Los Angeles leaves only once a week, and the steamer once a month.

BANNING & CO.

Wilmington, Cal., Sept. 6, 1866. 19tf

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEDOYEN'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

LeDoyen's

SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK,

Iodine Alternative,

For Purifying the Blood.

Gives life to the

Liver,	Stomach,
Spleen,	Kidneys,
Heart,	Womb,
Bladder,	Nerves,
Glands,	Blood,
Marrow,	& Bones.

LEDOYEN'S

Vegetable Cathartic Pills

ARE NATURE'S PHYSIC.

They Invigorate, Cleanse, and Purify; Regulate the Secretions and Liver; Mild and easy of operation; Correct Costiveness; Prevent Diarrhœ, Dysentery, Piles, Spasms, Colic, Rheumatism.

The Eyes! The Eyes!

LEDOYEN'S

Celebrated Eye Water.

For all Inflamation of the Eye Balls, Eye Lids, Granular Lids, Weakness, Colds, Dropping of Tears, Wounds, Injuries, Congestion, Amaurosis, Weak Nerves, Cataract, Irritation, &c., &c.

IT SAVES MONEY, TIME AND EYES.

DAVIDSON'S

Circassian Bloom.

A Delightful Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion and Skin.

This is a most delightful and refreshing liquid bloom for the face, neck, and arms. Innocent and fragrant, it removes Tan, Moth, Freckles, Sunburn, Blemishes, Pimples; and all greasy unnatural skins are beautified by this delightful bloom. No toilet is complete without it.

OCCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. VAN ZANDT

Devotes his attention to the treatment and operation of all diseases of the Eyes and Ears.

Offices, 629 Front St., near Pacific Street, SAN FRANCISCO. 51y

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMS' ADVERTISING AGENCY, 97 Chesnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CLOCKS.

Manufacturer's Depot,

No. 88 North 5th Street, corner St. Charles ST. LOUIS, MO.

Here will be found every variety of

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

AND

CLOCK MATERIALS,

with all the advantages of the Eastern market in regard to both selection and price.

Send for illustrated catalogues.

HENRY W. EDES, Proprietor.

96m

PLANT & BROTHER,

Established in 1845.

Agricultural Machinery,

Garden and Field Seeds,

Hose, Packing and Pumps,

Rubber and Leather Belting.

☞ Sign of the GILT PLOW, ☜

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Send 5 cts. for postage for Illustrated Catalogue. 93m

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARIZONA MINER.

Prescott, Arizona.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Volume III, 1866.

The third volume of the MINER is begun with an enlargement of the paper and corresponding improvements. It is the determination to make it in every respect more complete and attractive than the preceding volumes. It will lead rather than follow in the sure and gratifying progress which the Territory is making. While it will treat of all matters of public importance, its columns will be more particularly devoted to the interests of the miners of Arizona, the intrepid and deserving men who as pioneers and prospectors through dangers and difficulties to which ordinary men would have succumbed have wrested this rich country from the hands of the savage, and will not abandon it. As their organ, and a record of the progress in the opening and development of the unrivalled mineral, agricultural and pastoral regions of the Territory, and of all that pertains to its growth and prosperity, the MINER will merit a large local and general circulation. As the oldest paper in the Territory, its value as a news medium and advertising sheet must be apparent, not only to our own citizens but also to business men throughout the Union.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The MINER will be sent to any address at the following rates—payable in legal tender:

For one year,	$5 00
For six months,	2 50
For three months,	1 50
Single copies,	05

Terms, *invariably in advance.* No notice will be taken of subscriptions not accompanied with the money.

ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion,	$3 00
Each subsequent insertion,	1 50
One square, three months,	10 00
One square, one year,	25 00

JOB PRINTING.

The facilities of the MINER office for miscellaneous printing are now first-class. As good work can be furnished as from the San Francisco offices.

We would call the attention of miners, business and professional men of the Territory to our style of executing all kinds of

Circulars, Briefs,

Cards, Ball Tickets,

Receipts, osters,

Letter Heads, Bill Heads,

Certificates of Stock, and Claim Certificates

PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL.

BLANKS

For Miners, Merchants, Lawyers and others,

PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE.

Work can be ordered from any part of the Territory, and will be promptly executed and carefully sent by mail, or as directed.

Henceforth the business of the office will be conducted strictly upon the

CASH SYSTEM.

The high cost of everything necessary to printing in this Territory, and the common usage, make this necessary.

Funds for subscriptions to the MINER, for advertising, or for job work, may be sent by mail, express or private hand, at the risk of those sending.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES

STEEL PEN WORKS

Factory, Camden, New Jersey.

R. ESTERBROOK & C.,

STEEL PEN MANUFACTURERS

WAREHOUSES—408 Arch Street, Philadelphia, 49 John Street, New York.

These Celebrated Pens are of Genuine American Manufacture, and comprise every style in the Market, and are equal in finish, elasticity and fineness of point to the best imported. They are, therefore, sure to gain the confidence of the American public.

Samples and prices on application.

Lots made to order, of any pattern or stamp required.

For sale to the trade at the Manufactory, Warehouses, as above; and at retail by all Stationers, Booksellers and News Dealers in the United States.

11 tf R. ESTERBROOK & CO.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE MINING COMMUNITY.

Great saving in the cost of reducing machinery.

The attention of the mining corporations, mill men, and mine owners is respectfully urged to examine and carefully investigate the great advantages to be derived from Mr. Gardiner's invention, patented under the title of the

THUNDERBOLT CRUSHER.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher Company," organized upon the patent of Mr. Gardiner, and under the laws of the State of New York.

Office 69 Broadway, New York.

OFFICERS.—*President*, Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, New York. *Vice President and Treasurer*, J. J. Puleston, New York. *Secretary*, F. G. Whelan, New York.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher" is constructed upon an entirely new principle, which enables it to crush and pulverise ores and other minerals by a single process, viz: It is provided with two jaws or plates, which working upon different centres, not only crush, but also attain a maximum of attrition. These jaws are massively constructed, and are furnished with massive plates of chilled iron, which can be easily replaced at small cost. They will admit boulders of fifty pounds weight, and can be graduated as occasion requires. The machine is easily driven by an engine of fifteen-horse power, and their lightness, and facility of transportation, render them far more economical than any machinery now in use for reducing quartz. Large orders for this crusher have already been executed for well established mining companies, and the company have contracts with responsible machinists to construct without delay, sufficient, it is hoped, for the large demand. Parties desiring to see the crusher, in actual operation, can do so by visiting the "Globe Iron Works," in 33d street, near 11th avenue. Companies desiring machines or further information, will please address any of the officers of the company, at 69 Broadway, or apply personally, at the office of the Superintendent, Mr. P. G. Gardiner, No. 12 Pine street, (Room No. 11, up-stairs.)

This machine supplies, it is believed, the real desideratum for the reduction of quartz rapidly and economically. One machine will reduce to an impalpable powder, from 30 to 50 tons of ore per day, with not to exceed 15-horse power. It is of a very durable construction, every part being made capable of sustaining any strain that can be brought to bear upon it.

We furnish at present two sizes of machine, numbered respectively Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 weighs, complete, when finished, 14,000 lbs., or seven tons, occupies a space, when in running order, of five feet in width, by fifteen in length, and will require a 12-horse power engine. Compared with stamps, requiring the same power, it will finish from three to four times as much work in the same time, passing it through a screw 60 to 80 meshes to the inch, the stamps using selves of from 35 to 50 meshes to the inch. The Thunderbolt Crusher not only finishes a much larger amount of work, but reduces it to a finer powder. Cost, completely boxed and delivered at the wharf, $6,500.

No. 2, compared with No. 1, is one-sixteenth less in capacity; is 4,000 lbs. lighter in weight, therefore taking a correspondingly less amount of power. Cost, complete in all its appointments, and delivered on the wharf, $5,500.

Orders are respectfully solicited with full instructions. Address either of the officers of the company, at the office, 69 Broadway, New York, or

P. G. GARDINER, Superintendent,

6tf No. 12 Pine Street (Room 11,) N. Y.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 Broadway, New York.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale Seven Octave Rose Wood Piano Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Gravesteen, who has had a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair!

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and above the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price that will preclude competition.

PRICES.

No 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rose-wood Plain Case, $[illegible]

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rose-wood Heavy Moulding, $[illegible]

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rose-wood Louis XIV style, $[illegible]

TERMS—Net cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free. 1[illegible]

I. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also

Pocket and Belt Revolvers.

REPEATING PISTOLS,

Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of

REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS,

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and descriptions of our arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New York.

MOORE & NIEBOLS, Agents, No. 140 Cedar Street, New York

A. P. & H. S.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME V. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26 1867 NUMBER 2.

Arizona Miner.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, - - - - - - - - - - $5,00
For six months, - - - - - - - - - 3,00
For three months, - - - - - - - - 1,50
For single copies, - - - - - - - - 25

Payable in advance, without exception.

ADVERTISING:

A square equals ten lines of the Miner. One square or less, one insertion $3,00. Each subsequent insertion, $1,50. One square standing for three months $10,00. For six months $15,00. For one year, $25,00, and at the same rates for larger quantities.

JOB WORK:

All kinds of job work executed to order, with dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Greenbacks taken at par at the Arizona Miner Office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

WM J BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

Office on Cortez Street, fronting the Plaza [illegible]

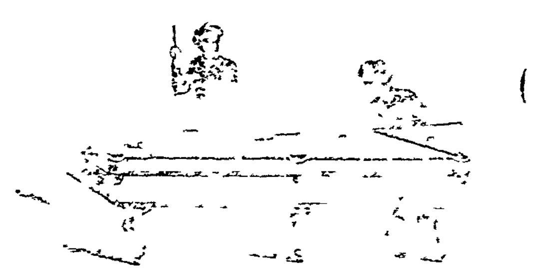
WM J BERRY

Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS

BILLIARDS.



THE "QUARTZ ROCK" SALOON

Situated on Granite street [illegible] and refitted with [illegible]

TWO NEW TABLES [illegible]

is now open to the [illegible]

THE BAR [illegible]

Liquors [illegible]

STORE

Hardware, Tin and sheet iron, Stoves and Miner's Tools, &c. [illegible]

Prescott [illegible]

QUARTZ MOU[illegible]

[illegible]

Prescott, Nov. 2 1865

JAMES GRANT

Has constantly on hand

Flour, Bacon,
Lard, Butter,
Cheese, Coffee,
Dried Fruit, Sugar,
Soap, Candles,
Coal Oil, Honey,
Can Fruits and Vegetables,

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 20 186[illegible] 2tf

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines & Liquors,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

And a general assortment of [illegible] families and miners [illegible]. Our goods are all of the best quality, [illegible] prices.

FOR CASH ONLY

JOHN G. CAMPBELL
W. M. BUFFUM

Prescott, June 1, 1866 11tf

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS

TOBACCO.

The [illegible] received a

CHOICE LOT OF

LORILLARD'S LIST,

SMOKING AND CHEWING

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

[illegible]

WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED [illegible]

CLUTHER & CO [illegible]

Prescott, Nov [illegible] 22

Blank Books

FOR

MINING DISTRICTS.

[illegible] BLANK BOOKS [illegible]

ARIZONA MINER OFFICE

[illegible]

GIRD'S OFFICIAL MAP

ARIZONA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

OSBORN HOUSE

[illegible]

SELLING OFF.

TO

CLOSE UP BUSINESS

[illegible]

[illegible] W. M. [illegible]

THE CENSUS OF 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

[illegible] Deputy U. S. Marshals [illegible] Territory [illegible]

RICHARD C. McCORMICK

Prescott, [illegible]

New Bakery.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Prescott that he has lately fitted up the house of Parson Reed, on Montezuma Street where he is prepared to furnish fresh Bread Cakes and Pies, daily at rational and living prices. BOWERLEN.

24tf

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO

PIONEER SCREEN WORKS,

JOHN W QUICK Manufacturer,

[illegible]

Vulcan Iron Works, Fremont St.

[illegible] Howard San Francisco

SCREEN PUNCHING in all its branches

[illegible] RUSSIA IRON SCREENS [illegible] in use on the Pacific Coast [illegible]

N. B. J. W. Quick [illegible]

17m3

V. CUSHING,

[illegible]

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

[illegible]

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO

[illegible] QUARTZ MILL SAW MILL [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Groceries

and Provisions.

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLOTHING,

Hardware.

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

[illegible]

LEWIS LELAND & CO

6tf Proprietors

GRAY & CO.,

LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,

Merchants.

July 1, 1866. 1tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION WAGON FACTORY.

Persons interested in Arizona mines [illegible] have all kinds of Machinery repaired at the Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood

AND

IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

All work done in this establishment is warranted and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

24tf BANNING & CO

Wilmington Dec 1866

WILMINGTON EXCHANGE,

[illegible]

THOMPSON & KEMILTON

PROPRIETORS

The traveling public are respectfully informed that the EXCHANGE is kept as a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

AT MODERATE PRICES

THE TABLE is furnished with the best [illegible] A BAR, with the best [illegible] Billiard Tables are connected [illegible]

2tf

PINE'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET

San Bernardino.

[illegible]

Ranchmen's Corrall

AND

FEE STABLE.

[illegible] PLAZA PRESCOTT

[illegible]

GILES & CO



FEED AND SALE STABLE

The undersigned having purchased the large stable and corral with sheds, [illegible] Hardy [illegible] on reasonable terms.

2tf [illegible] ALEXANDER

CARPENTERING.

The undersigned, will continue the business of CARPENTERING, and HOUSE PAINTING, in all of its various branches, on the most liberal terms.

24tf A. G. DUNN

THE COURSE OF MINERAL VEINS

It is very common for the uneducated prospector or miner to speak in derision of the theories and deductions of the scientific mineralogist or engineer when he is apparently unaware that he is continually advancing theories of his own, and acting upon them often to his serious loss. Many miners have peculiar [illegible] which mineral veins ought to take, and one will condemn one district because the veins run east and west and another will condemn another district because the veins run north and south. In the same way it perhaps [illegible] they will discover that [illegible] favorable the [illegible] theory of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] OF CLAIMS

[illegible]

Stamps [illegible] Gold Mines of Australia. [illegible] moulding them [illegible] iron rod, which [illegible] is keyed [illegible] of the ordinary tongue. The [illegible] lower face of the cylinder [illegible] the upright rod, causing the latter to rotate between its guides as it rises, performing nearly one third of a turn at each lift the object of this arrangement is to equalize the wear of the cast-iron head, by continually bringing a fresh surface in contact with the rock below. The discharge takes place through grates, in the common Cornish manner. The stuff carried out passes first over a shallow trough containing mercury, and next to a series of inclined tables, broken at intervals into low steps, which are covered with coarse blue serge. The gold becomes entangled in the fibres of the cloth, and is removed by washing the latter from time to time in a tub of water. The product is a highly auriferous sand, containing magnetic iron ore, etc., which can be cleaned either by amalgamation, or hand washing. In some instances a second mercury trough of large capacity is used below the blanket tables. The cams are cast with central bosses, which are hollowed out to receive the shaft, which is a plain wrought iron cylinder connected by spur gearing with the shaft of the driving engine. The stamps now in general use in the Clunes Gold Mines, near Port Phillip, have heads made of Bessemer steel weighing 4 1-2 cwts, but the weight of the newest one is increased to about 7 cwts: they are united to the lifters by dovetailed wedges, in similar manner to that used for the attachment of the faces of heavy forge hammers. The discharging grates are pierced with eighty one holes to the square inch. The working speed is seventy-six strokes per minute. The amount of stuff stamped per head per day in August, 1864, at the works of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company, varied, according to the hardness of the rock from 35 to 86 cwts, the average being 54 cwts. The rock contains about 1-2 oz of gold to the ton about 30 per cent. of which is lost in dressing. Of the amount [illegible] per cent. is collected under the stamps, 22 per cent. is intercepted by boxes [illegible] and 12 per cent is retained by the blankets.

THE ART OF PRINTING.

The following exquisite extract is from an article entitled "the art of printing," from the pen of B. F. Taylor

Perhaps there is no department of enterprise whose details are less understood by intelligent people than the "art preservative"—the achievement of types.

Every day, their life long, they are accustomed to read the news-paper, to find fault with its statements, its arrangement, its looks; to plume themselves upon the discovery of some regash and acrobatic type that gets into a hole and stands upon its head, or of some waste letter or two in it; but of the process by which the news-paper is made, of the myriads of motions and thousands of pieces necessary to its composition, they know little and think less.

They imagine they discourse of wonder, indeed, when they speak of the fair white carpet woven for thought to work on—of the rags that fluttered upon the back of the beggar yesterday.

But there is something more wonderful still. When we look at the hundred and fifty-two little boxes, somewhat shaded with the touch of the fingers, that compose the printer's "case"—noiseless, except the clicking of the types as one by one they take their places in the growing line—we think we have found the marvel of the art.

We think how many fancies in fragments there are in the boxes, how many atoms of poetry and excellence the printer can make here and there, if he only had a little chart to work—how many facts in a small 'handful'—how much truth in chaos.

Now he picks up the scattered elements until he holds in his hand a stanza of "Gray's Elegy," or a monody upon Grimes "all buttoned up before," and now "Paradise Lost;" he arrays a bride in "small caps," and a sonnet in "nonpareil." He announces that the languishing "live," in one sentence—transposes the words, and deplores the days that are few and evil, in the next.

A poor jest tricks its way slowly into the printer's hand like a clock just running down, and a train of eloquence marches into line letter by letter. We fancy we can tell the difference by hearing of the ear, but perhaps not.

The types that told a wedding yesterday announces a burial to-morrow—perhaps the same letters.

They are the elements to make a world of—these types are a world with something in it as beautiful as spring, as rich as summer, and as grand as autumn flowers that frost cannot wilt—fruit that shall ripen for all time.

The news-paper has become the log-book of the age. It tells at what rate the world is running; we cannot find our reckoning without it.

True the green grocer may bundle up a pound of candles in our last expressed thoughts, but it is only coming to base uses, and that is done times innumerable.

We console ourselves by thinking that one can make of the news-paper what he cannot make of living oaks—a bridge for time; that he can fling it over the chasm of the dead year, and walk safely back upon the shadowy sea into the far Past. The singer shall not end his song, nor the true soul be eloquent no more.

LONDON is a world in itself. The last English census develops the curious fact that there are more Scotchmen in London than in Edinburg, more Irish than in Dublin, more Roman Catholics than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. Next to London, perhaps, New York is the most cosmopolitan of cities. It has not so many Scotchmen as Edinburg; but according to the last census it has nearly as many Irish as Dublin, while as a German city it is probably the third in the world, ranking next to Berlin and Vienna.

Mr Robert Reed, of Scotland, has adopted the practice of boxing up and burying his bees in the earth in the Autumn, and finds them come out bright and healthy in the Spring.

A simple mixture of rye meal and unslacked lime, is recommended as a destructive food for rats. They immediately seek water, which by slacking the lime, will destroy them.

A landlady who had some very weak chicken broth for dinner the other day, was asked by one of her boarders if she couldn't coax that chicken to wade through that soup once more!

"Is your house a warm one?" asked a man in search of a tenament, of a landlord. "It ought to be, the painter gave it two coats recently," was the response.

THE weight of type always in use and in stock at the works of one of the chief printers in London is 250 tons.

THE ARIZONA MINER

"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

PRESCOTT, JANUARY 26, 1867.

No News—no Mails.—Again we are compelled to issue our paper without news. Our latest intelligence from the east and California was contained in the last Miner. It is over forty days since we received a mail of any account. This is an intolerable state of things. We had confidently hoped to hear something from Gov. McCormick, at least, but in this, even, we are disappointed. The importance of his mission to California is vital to the people of this Territory, and particularly to this northern section. Should it so happen that a California mail arrives within the next few days, we will probably issue an extra, by way of enlightening the people of this dark age.

OUR HARVEST—GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS—INDIANS.

We have received a communication touching upon the subjects embraced in the heading of this article, but it being somewhat of a personal nature we must decline its publication until we know more of the facts therein stated than now appear to be demonstrated.

We have, on several occasions, alluded to the grain crop of last year with pride and pleasure. First, because of the fact that the soil of our Territory is adapted to its abundant growth. And second, that the ranchmen who had labored and risked their lives, were to be fully remunerated. The last conclusion was based upon the fact that Government contracts to a large amount, probably one half the product of northern Arizona, were offered to our citizens at about sixteen dollars per hundred pounds. These contracts were accepted by our people, and closed agreably to terms made here, and sent to California for approval. Subsequently nearly all the grain contracts were repudiated by "*red tape.*" This we knew some months ago, but we could not understand how our people could be deprived of the market for their grain until very lately. But it now appears very plain. Parties, whose names we withhold for the present, are believed to be secretly interested in the last contracts made in California after the repudiation of the Arizona contracts, and are now crying down prices of grain here for a purpose not difficult to see. The result is, the crops of our farmers are on their hands, or being sold to speculators at prices far below cost; while California grain is used for the supply of the military posts at prices far above what was ever expected to be realized by our farmers.

These are truths we are very sorry to hear, but think the remedy is not very distant. As matters now stand, there appears a great wrong. In fact there are a series of wrongs. In the first place the Government, through its quartermasters, offered to buy the produce of our country, reserving the *red tape* right to back down on any quartermaster's bargain. This was done in several very important cases, and in some at a damage and cost to our contractors of several thousand dollars each.

The next great wrong is the going out of the Territory to purchase grain at all, at any price, while it is to be had here. What are our farmers here for? What in the name of common sense is the object of our Government in sending a military force here? Is it not that our country, known to be valuable, may be developed and produce a revenue to the United States? Why are the hostile Indians disturbed? And who or what class of men are doing most to bring about these great ends? Is it not our ranchmen? Who more than our farmers are the sufferers from Indian murders and robbery?

These questions require no answer at our hands. The wrongs, frauds, intrigues and swindles practiced upon our Government are getting too palpable and glaring to be longer concealed. It is time Government swindling was ended. Let every man view the subject in one aspect only:—the existence of our present enormous National debt, for the payment of which every one of us is daily taxed, and then answer, if the thieving upon our public treasury should not cease.

We shall resume the discussion of this subject at a future time, and perhaps give some facts the people ought to know, especially in regard to the amount of produce raised in Arizona last year, with the prospects and legitimate demand for the crop of 1867.

Bill James the Burglar—the Elephant.—Our citizens assembled last night at Council Hall, to decide what to do with the surviving burglar and thief Bill James, now in the hands of Sheriff Bourke. The Hall was crowded with earnest and anxious men. Hon. Judge Berry was called to the chair, and James S. Giles appointed Secretary, who read the evidence against the prisoner as given before Justice Blair. The evidence was full and clear—and we remember the time in San Francisco when, under existing circumstances, the culprit would have swung between the heavens and earth in half an hour. But the people seemed more inclined to deliberate the matter than otherwise. The chairman was very tender hearted, and thought there were plenty of hombres walking about town who would murder and rob him for a fifty dollar greenback; but this English thief, robber, pick pocket, burglar, Botany Bay transported convict—this prince of villains, who daily boldly boasted of his infamous life—set at defiance all law or authority in Arizona to punish him, must be furnished the means of leaving the county of Yavapai. No harm must come to him; he must be sent to a more congenial climate. Mr. Campbell, one of our county Supervisors, said there was no money in the treasury to spend on the wretch—wanted to see him fairly tried before the people, and proposed Mr. Hargrave should act as attorney for the prisoner, which was ferociously voted. Mr. H. very politely returned thanks for the compliment but declined the honor. He said the proper course was to procure a special term of court to be holden by our Chief Judge, and thus legally try the villain. Then came up the question what shall be done with the elephant? It was proved the thief had stolen a rope from cheap John some time ago, and it was asked if the article was long enough to hang him. The question was based simply upon the old addage—'give some men rope enough and they will hang themselves.' But the astute chairman understood it a proposition to hang the prisoner with that same rope, which terribly shocked him. But he soon recovered and presided over the meeting with his usual suavity and elegance. Captain Hodges of the Rangers said a portion of his company was still on the war path—he would take James out to-day and deliver him over the county line, and there notify him, if he ever returns we'll give him h—. This we considered economical, sensible, and to the point. The secretary made some very appropriate remarks, but was not in favor of keeping and feeding the culprit.

In another column will be found the official proceedings, with a resolution, description of the scoundrel, &c.

NOTES OF A TRIP THROUGH ARIZONA IN THE SUMMER OF 1866.

Prescott, Jan. 24, 1867.

Editor Arizona Miner:—In compliance with a request long since made by yourself and various members of the late "White Mountain Prospecting and Exploring Company," of which I chanced to be an humble member, I now propose to give your readers, in my poor way, a fuller, if not a better history of what the party saw, did and expected to do, while "going it blind" for three months through the mountain fastnesses of Apachedom, than any yet published. The party consisted of 39 men. Their names are as follows: Messrs. Morse, Billings, Strauss, Maybe, Hutchinson, Kelley, Lyle, Jackson, Garner, Drennen, Stockton, Mace, Hartman, Richdell, O'Neill, McGraw, Brannan, Swartz, Bodcill, Marion, Hope, McWilliams, Jacobs, Brewington, Walker, Grant, Lee, Lubkin, Myer, Ackerman, Jones, Marte, Dicken, Farrell, Marchante, one Frenchman and one Italian, whose names I do not know. We had sixty-four head of animals when we left the Verde.

July 13, 1866. This was the day fixed upon for departure from our rendezvous, about two and a half miles below Prescott, on Granite Creek, and the sun, as he sent his warm rays over hill and tree tops, into our camp, beheld every man at his post—some cooking, others attending to the wants of our quadruped fellow voyageurs, and still others compressing into smaller dimensions the huge packs to be borne by the animals. All were cherful, happy, and every man expected to return a millionaire. We were composed of representatives from nearly every State in the Union and every country in Europe. We differed in religion, in politics and in a great many other things, yet each one vied with the other in making time pass pleasant and keeping up the general good feeling of the party. We had, the day previous, elected a Captain, Mr. John Brewington, who, we thought, was just the man to lead us through the unknown region we proposed to visit. A good mountaineer, an excellent packer, and brave man—these were his qualifications, and, were it not for that blighting curse of able men—whiffet and brainless advisers—no doubt he would have proved equal to our expectations. At length all were ready and we took up our line of march for Bigelow's camp on Lynx creek, distant about seven miles, where we soon arrived and encamped, turned our animals out to feed upon the excellent gramma with which the hills and valleys were covered, built our camp fires and set frying pans and coffee pots vigorously at work to cook the evening meal. The newcomers to the Territory started out to prospect the diggings, and were it not that they expected to find the precious *oro* in huge pieces and thickly strewn over the Sierra Blanca country—some of them would have went right to work at the business of gold dentistry on Lynx creek. Night soon came, our animals were driven up, tied to stakes and a guard placed over them to keep them from falling into the hands of the omnipresent Apache. A meeting was called to decide upon which of the two routes that led to our destination the party preferred, and as a majority were in favor of that by the Rio Verde, there was very little difficulty in choosing it. The advocates of the route *via* the San Francisco mountains and the Little Colorado found themselves out-generaled, as they had allowed themselves to be led out on the Verde road seven miles without objecting, and "now," the others argued, "it would be craw-fishing to turn back." So Verde won.

July 14. Saddled and packed up, bade good bye to our hospitable friends and struck for our next camp on Ash creek, distant about 16 miles, where we arrived in the afternoon.

July 15. Traveled northeast about twelve miles, to a Cienega, or valley, where we found plenty of wood, water and grass. During the afternoon, rain fell in considerable quantity, and those of the party who brought tents with them thanked their stars for so doing.

July 16. Travelled northeast twelve miles, to the Rio Verde, or as some call it, the San Francisco. We descended to the river through Copper canon, a narrow and somewhat ugly highway, after considerable trouble in keeping the packs upon the backs of our animals. We crossed the Verde without trouble and camped upon its east bank. As the country between Prescott and the Verde is pretty well known, I will content myself with the following brief description: Most generally the formation is micaceous and feldspathic granite, with some slate—principally mica and talcose. This formation, as every miner knows, contains veins of quartz, sometimes barren, then, again, gold-bearing, and very often both, and this section of country is no exception to the general rule, as the huge ledges and the immense amount of float quartz over which we passed proves. The face of the country is hilly; covered with a luxuriant growth of the nutritious gramma; is tolerably well watered, and is as fine a stock raising country as could be wished for. Along the streams there are some beautiful valleys, with ash, oak and other timber. Game, also, is tolerable plenty.

July 27. To-day we will not move camp, as we wish to see and have a talk with the old mountaineer, Pauline Weaver, of "prehistoric" fame, who is now out as guide for a company of soldiers (Mexicans) who are hunting Indians.

July 18. As Mr. W. has not returned we concluded to lay over in camp another day, and having all my traps in ship shape I determined to take a ride round the valley, and examine the river, etc. The following is the result of my labors on that occasion: I proceeded down the valley about two miles, where I found and was welcomed by some twenty-five or thirty citizen pioneers of Arizona, who had squatted down here to lay the foundation for future fortunes They are brave, fearless and industrious men—valuable citizens of an invaluable republic. Among them were Judge Wells, Joe Melvin, Ralston, Brown, Seidleman, the Brooks' brothers, Jack Turner, Mr. Elliott and family, Mr. Norwood, P. Saunders, Mr. Marsh and others, whose names I cannot recollect. It was surprising to see the amount of work done by these people in the short space of time they had lived here, and with the villainous Apache ever on the alert—ever watching his chance to take from them their lives, their property—their all. I was informed that the river was now at low water mark, and that when it was on a bender it was difficult to cross it. I found it however, to be a stream of considerable importance, as large, if not larger than the north fork of Feather river, California, and very swift. There are plenty of fish in its waters, and we did not find it difficult to capture them. It runs through a valley nearly fifty miles in length by from one to five miles in width, nearly all of which can be made to yield corn, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, vegetables, etc. There is plenty of cottonwood, mezquit, ash, sycamore and huge willow. Pine in immense quantity can be had from the mountains to the northeast, by going a distance of from ten to fifteen miles. The soil is rich and capable of producing almost any kind of a crop, and the climate is similar to that of the foot-hill portion of California—snow rarely ever falling in winter, but in summer heavy showers of rain are frequent (rivaling California in that respect) which keeps the grass and growing crops green and beautiful, and makes irrigation scarcely necessary. The corn, wheat and vegetables planted by the settlers looked well. Two companies of the Arizona First (Mexicans) were stationed here. Formation lava and shale; to the south it is granite. All over this long valley there are ruins of ancient dwellings, vestiges of former civilization and industry, which, no doubt, were destroyed by the hands of the ruthless Apache. A few miles below the settlements the river runs through a long, deep canon, roaring, boiling and surging until its confluence with Salt river. This river takes its rise in the San Francisco mountain, and in the mesa to the east of said mountain. Above the crossing, a large stream named Beaver creek flows into the valley; below, Clear creek comes rushing down, until it reaches the dam built by the settlars, from whence it is carried in ditches to irrigate the various farms, should irrigation become necessary.

July 19. Struck out southeast, crossed Clear and Sycamore creeks, and camped in a valley where we found Mexican soldiers with an Apache prisoner and scalps. They were commanded by the famous Lieutenant Gallegos, he who has so often carried terror to the heart of Apachedom. When a boy he was among the Coyoterro Indians, learned their language and become acquainted with their haunts. We also met Mr. Weaver, he gave us some valuable information, but would not accompany us. The country passed over today is lava formation, with plenty of timber on the creek bottoms, and excellent grass and water. The climate is warm.

July 20 To-day we went over a very rugged country and encamped upon a large, beautiful mountain stream called "Fossil Creek"—formation, lava. I also saw white bed rock, resembling porphyry. Prickly pears plenty. The name "Fossil creek," I consider a misnomer, for the following reasons: First, We did not see any fossils. Second, it is a large, swift stream—large enough for a river. Third, it runs through a white porphyry and cement formation—giving to its waters a singularly white appearance, and I, with others, think the name should be changed to "White River." If it is not done, however, I can grin and bear it, just as well as I bore the terrible rain storm which fell upon me while camped upon its banks.

July 21. Climbed a very steep mountain, which I have since learned is named Governor's mountain, in honor of ex-Gov. Goodwin. It took us just two hours to get ourselves and train on top of it, and were it not named I should explore Webster for some horrible cognomen with which I could christen the overgrown monster.

July 22–3. Climbed still higher, to top of the great range of mountains that divides the waters of the Little Colorado from those of the Gila. To the north, we saw the giant form of the San Francisco Mountains; to the northeast, the plains of the Little Colorado; and to the south, Tonto Basin and another range of bald mountains—formation, sandstone and lava. Camped on creek running north. To the northwest there are forests of pine, oak, etc., for about sixty miles, with water and grass in abundance. To the east the same dark line of timber stretches out before the eye for hundreds of miles, with an average width of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty miles, and had I previously been told that such an immense body of timber was in this Territory, I would most certainly have believed it a falsehood—but to see is to believe.

From this day until the 20th of August we traveled east through this forest without ever finding indications or formations that denoted the presence of gold, save and except about the head of a tributary of Salt river, where we managed to get the color in some gulches. At this point, for a distance of about forty miles, on top of mountains seven or eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, there is a wash of granite and quartz gravel that looks well for gold. It lies upon sandstone bedrock, and, must, I think, come from the southeast. For long distances the southern side of this range of mountains is perpendicular and you can look down for thousands of feet. The country to the south is one grand panorama of fairy dells, bewitching dales, jagged, rounded, square, triangular, weirdshaped peaks and cones; that to the north is high table-land. In the mountains there are lakes, canyons, valleys; turkeys, bear and deer; and the eye gets wearied of beholding grass. Clover, too, is often to be seen. By following the divide we generally had a good road, but as soon as we left it we were confronted by some ugly looking canyon, that would cause us to return and hunt the sandstone. Below the sandstone, north, the formation is calcspar, and the soil is very rich, producing excellent grasses wild hemp, etc.

In about fifteen days from the time we left the San Francisco river we were abreast of the White Mountains, but our guide (who said he had been to them before) did not know whether they were the ones or not. We traveled around the north side of them into New Mexico, where the Gila comes out of them, prospecting nearly every place that looked at all favorable for gold and found nothing. The peaks of this range are very high, but the range itself is somewhat broken up. Lava is the formation. It rains or snows nearly every day in the year, as I was afterwards informed by the Indians. The timber is fir, very large and as thick as it can stand. Cinnamon bear, elk, deer, antelope, turkey and grouse are abundant. There are large and beautiful valleys and lakes. The valleys are surrounded by hills, skirted by fringes of fir, spruce, poplar, etc. Every brook runs full of water, and grass seems to be a drug in the market. Some of the streams contain fish; and were it not for the altitude of the place, with its freezing cold water in Midsummer, I should certainly have supposed myself in heaven. Upon no other portion of the world which I have ever seen has nature lavished her charms with so unsparing hands. The mind becomes exalted and filled with reverence for the Creater of such enchanting loveliness; the eye wanders over beauteous scenery, gorgeous, brilliant landscapes, until, like taking a last look at the loved form of some dear friend before it is consigned beyond mortal vision, you are compelled to conquer your desires and close your eyes lest you tarry until grief gets the mastery of your mind and you become incapable to leave the enchanted spot. It is a beautiful country, indeed, and a sight of it never fades from the mind. Here the once powerful tribe of Navajos hunted the antelope, the deer, the elk and the bear, and herded their sheep. No wonder they fought against the power and edict that transplanted them to the parched plains of New Mexico. The veriest slave, the most cowardly paltroon, would and ought to fight for such a country

From these peaks we went northeast to within sight of the Zuni villages, and finding nothing, turned east toward the Gila. The mountains at the head of the Rio Prieta and the Gila are very high and heavily timbered. There are some beautiful valleys. The formation is cement, and contains no gold. We descended the mountains about one hundred miles east of the Sierra Blanco peaks, and crossed nearly all the streams running into the Prieta, and soon came to it, crossed it, and followed it down some thirty or forty miles, when we left it and struck out for the Gila. On the Prieta there are some large and excellent valleys, the climate is good, timber is plenty, gramma grass grows in abundance, and I consider it a splendid farming region. Irrigation would be unnecessary, as warm showers fall frequently during the Summer season. All along this stream we saw old, abandoned Indian huts; we also saw camps made by white men. In the streams coming in from the east we saw some quartz rock and gravel, but could find only the color. We soon came in sight of the Gila, and camped on the north side of it, in an old camping ground, where we found fences, old sheds, an empty whisky barrel, and various other things used by civilized folks. Across the Gila, about one and a half miles from this camp, there are the ruins of an old Government post, which, we afterwards learned, was the ruins of old Fort West. There is not much difference in the size of the Gila and Prieta, but the difference is in favor of the Gila. We then traveled down the latter stream, through some excellent valleys. The country looks somewhat like a gold country, but we found nothing to pay. After following the Gila for a few days, we left it to avoid a canyon, and the second night from it the Indians stole a splendid American horse, belonging to H Jacobs, of Austin, Nevada. The guard shot at them, but did not hit them. The formation on and close to the river for the last few days was feldspathic granite with beds of mica slate, but quartz was very scarce. We were now very short of provisions, so we crossed to the south side of the Gila, so as not to miss Fort Goodwin, followed it down a couple of days, turned away from it on an old wagon road, and went within sight of Apache Pass and Stein's Peak. The country was getting barren and water was scarce, so we steered our course for the Gila again, and after two days hard drives, camped upon its banks at some old ruins about forty miles above Fort Goodwin, called, El Pueblo, Pueblo Viejo, or old town. The bottom lands on this portion of the Gila are extensive and the soil is rich. There is plenty of grass on the hills, but timber is rather scarce.

On our way down the Gila, we one day saw a great dust rise, and thought it might be made by wagons around the post, and on arriving at the place we saw about one hundred cattle tracks, which were driven pell-mell across the Gila by Indians. On our arrival at Fort Goodwin we learned that Cochise's band of Apaches had a short time before made a raid on a fort near the Sonora line, driving off some three hundred head of Uncle Sam's cattle. Had our party been one hour sooner, we might have re-captured the stock and replenished our larder, which was getting very lean. As it was we had to go it upon "fresh sign."

On the evening of September 6th we encamped within 6 or 7 miles of the fort and three of our party went down to see about getting enough provisions to enable us to reach the settlements; saw the commander, Colonel Chapin; told him what we were and what we wanted. He said he would give provisions to those who had no means to purchase any, and who would swear to that fact. He cut off the discourse very abruptly and seemed to look upon us as beggars, outlaws or interiopers. Next day we drove down opposite the post and camped. The men went for their allowance of provisions, but were told they could not get any that day, notwithstanding the fact that some of them were without anything to eat. Next day came, and with it a renewal of the application. About one-half of the party wished to go to Tucson and New Mexico; (including onr captain, who had become demoralized) the other half, under our newly elected captain, Mr. Wm. Stockton, determined, if possible, to go through the mountains *via* the south side of the Sierra Blanca to Prescott, and the Colonel very generously informed us that he could let us have but ten days rations of flour, beans, coffee and rice, with no meat of the hog kind, that which we needed most, as we were nearly starved for something to grease our chops with. He gave the same amount of provisions to those going to Tucson and Fort Bowie (a little over a hundred miles) as he gave the Prescott party, who had to travel through an almost unknown mountain region, peopled with treacherous savages, for nearly three hundred miles. But there was no choice left most of the party, and they took the pitiful allowance given them by this satrap of their Government. Those of us having a little money set our wits to work to buy but found it an up-hill business. The sutler, at first, had nothing to sell; but by degrees we purchased some flour, beans, etc., at high prices. All who had anything to dispose of asked a huge amount for it, and every time we went to purchase, "stocks went up." Notwithstanding there was a band of five or six hundred head of cattle belonging to the post, we could scarcely get a pound of beef, while the murderous Apaches could draw their regular rations and occasionally drive off two or three head of beef cattle to the mountains. I am a Southerner by birth and education; so I was told is Colonel Chapin. I have had an idea that Southern and Western men were a little more public spirited and generous than their New England fellow-countrymen, but that idea is now exploded, and I hope Government will henceforth have posts in new countries commanded by stiff-necked, straight-laced Yankees, who would help in their development and exploration. What would the loss of a few hundred pounds of provisions be to the people of the United States, compared to the actual benefit the finding, by us, of a rich mineral country, (as in all probability we should have done, had the party been able to prospect Tonto Basin and the Pinal Mountains,) would confer upon the whole people? Would it not be of much more service to them than a commissary full of provisions distributed among Indian thieves and murderers? I think so, but Colonel Chapin thought different.

Fort Goodwin is very beautifully situated on a small stream called Tularoso, which rises in a range of mountains close to and east of the post. It was garrisoned by three companies of the Fourteenth Infantry; is kept very clean, and, for a new fort, looked tolerable comfortable. The garrison is watered by acequias or ditches from the Tularoso. The officers' houses are shaded by large mezquit trees, which look very beautiful. A stream of water runs through the parade ground. The soldiers do scarcely any scouting. They are principally engaged in making adobes and escorting trains of provisions for the Coyotero Apaches. As a bording house for these Indians, this post has a wide-spread reputation. They camp close by, and as high as 900 of them, I was told, receive rations.

Our old captain, with about one-half of the whole company having started, some for Tucson, and others for Apache Pass, the Prescott party, now led by Mr. Wm. Stockton, formerly of Los Angeles county, procured the services of an Indian guide, started, September 13th, down the Gila, to prospect the south side of the White Mountains, which lie about eighty or a hundred miles north of the fort. Crossed the river without much difficulty, and traveled over a very poor-looking region. Camped close to a rancheria of Indians, who had plenty of horses, mules, corn, etc. The country commences to look fertile, and water, timber and grass are abundant. From this point we wended our way through a delightful country, through which meander beautiful streams of clear water, until we reached Salt river, a large, swift stream. The rain poured down upon us in torrents, converting creeks into rivers and gulches into creeks. Locomotion became impossible and we were forced to remain in camp. Our Coyotero guide became dissatisfied and put out for Fort Goodwin, without earning the blankets and other things we had given him, and two of our party, the next morning, turned back to the fort. Next day we moved on, and in the evening another guide, with white flag, came to us. We passed through several of their villages, where we found plenty of corn, horses, mules and cattle. They appear more like Mexicans than Indians, are shrewd traders and close observers. Their language is a sort of grunt. The men wear their hair long, and dress themselves in a very simple costume, somewhat similar to the favorite Georgia dress. They have Mexican serapas, and wear moccasins that cover nearly the whole of their lower limbs. Some of the squaws dress very tasty in old flour sacks, buckskin, etc. The bewitching young ladies generally have bells fastened to their clothing, their hair is braided and fixed up in 'rats' waterfalls, etc. They jingle through life very gayly, and with their tiny bells no doubt (w)ring many an avowal of love from the dusky warriors of their villages. They do nearly all the work, but appear gay and very loving towards their lords and sweethearts. I think they are virtuous, and it is very necessary for them to be so, as, should they be found transgressing, they are pretty sure of having their noses cut off and the whole face disfigured. At the fort we saw three or four of them who, for making too free with some of Uncle Sam's boys, were treated in this manner. They presented a horrid looking picture. They are a warning to their sister squaws. The country in which these Indians live cannot be surpassed for grazing and agricultural purposes; the streams are many and large; the valleys are very fertile, and good timber is everywhere to be met with. The formation is lava, except on the east side of the Prieta, where there are large cement hills, with beds of quartzoze granite. I think the country south contains gold, but we dare not go into it on account of the scarcity of our provisions; besides, we want to prospect the south side of the Sierra Blanca. The next village we struck was the one where the head chief of the Coyoteros resides. It is in a beautiful valley underneath the snow peaks of the mountains. We were met on the road by six painted warriors, sent, they said, by the Chief to tell us we were welcome to their country. These Indians think themselves some pumpkins, and are haughty, arrogant beggars. We had several talks with their big guns, who wished to know what we wanted in their country. We told them, and they said there was no gold to be found. I think these Indians are villains. There was a white man named Stone, from San Francisco, prospecting among them, who they said had run out of provisions and started for Santa Fe to procure more. They said he gave them his mule, burro, gun and blankets, all of which they had in their possession; a likely story. We asked them if they knew of any whites in their country, and they let the cat out of the bag, thinking, I suppose, that we knew all about him. They seemed embarrassed, and it was and is my opinion that they murdered the unfortunate man. They are sweet-scented rascals for Government to treat with and feed. Better whip them good first and then treat with them [I have since heard that Mr. Stone got into Pino Alto, but do not know if the report be true.] We left next morning, went up the river about eight miles, started a party into the heart of the high mountains to prospect for gold; the balance of us built a corrall for ourselves and animals, in case the Indians should prove treacherous, but they did not try to molest us. After a lapse of five days the party came back, without finding even a color. They ascended to the top of the highest peak, prospected the streams, etc., and came back disgusted with their trip. They said the mountains are very beautiful, with springs, valleys, etc., but contain no gold or silver. The formation is a sort of sandstone and cement. Some places in the mountains the rock looks white; other places it is red. There is no granite, slate, serpentine or quartz. I myself prospected the river bed and found one small color. It must have come from the gravel-wash to the south. The Indians, who speak Spanish, call this stream Rio de los Milpas, or River of the Fields.

We saw several Mexican captives among these Indians; they appear to be content and do not want to leave. Game is pretty plenty around the rancherias. They showed us where, three years ago, they killed several Navajos who tried to take their horses and squaws from them. From this village we went south to another village named Chari[illegible] situated in a lovely country, which contains large valleys, plenty of wood and water, and is a perfect paradise, and would furnish charming homes for hundreds of white families. At this village the Indians were more friendly than elsewhere, treated us very kindly and traded corn in a generous manner, but they did not want us to go any further south through their country. They said we could not get through, as there were no trails and very bad canons which we could not cross. We offered them everything, excepting arms and ammunition, for a guide, but all to no purpose; they would not go. Our gold created quite a sensation among them. They thought we used them for shields. The chief of this village had in his possession about two dollars worth of gold, but he would not tell us where he got it. It was in pieces of from one to four bits. Next day we went up the mountain until we struck our out-going trail, when six of our party left us to go down the Little Colorado to the wagon road from New Mexico to Prescott, as they did not wish to trevel through the mountains any more. This left the party with thirteen men only, but we struck out over the same road we came, shortening it in places. We arrived at the Rio Verde about noon on Saturday, October 13th, without any accident, save the loss of a noble mule, which the Indians shot at in the night, breaking her leg with a bullet. It occurred at a place about 180 miles east of Prescott, and I think the Indians who committed the deed were Coyoteros.

Our fraction of the late great White Mountain party set themselves down on the Rio Verde, hungry, travel-worn and almost devoid of store clothes; but thanks to the kindness of the farmers, we soon found ourselves "full to the brim," with good substantial food—including bacon, for want of which we were nearly famished. For the last fifty miles east of the Verde, Indian (Tonto) sign was very thiok, especially in the country between Fossil creek and the Verde. Corn husks and cobs covered the ground; camps with 50, 75 and 100 extinguished fires were to be seen every few miles, and we thought the Tontos had gathered the crops of our white friends. We found a good many soldiers and citizens down sick with the ague, unable to gather the crops or protect them from Indian marauders, and some of our White Mountain boys set to work to help them out.

October 14. Lay over. The next day we crossed the river, which was very high, and on Wednesday, October 17th, we arrived at Prescott, and were welcomed back by the citizens, including the hotel keepers, upon whom we bore down pretty weighty for a week or ten days. But they stood it like majors, and if they did not get much money, they got a powerful sight of sympathy.

Although unsuccessful in our search for gold, the party, nevertheless, accomplished a great deal. We traveled over 700 miles, nearly half of which was through a forest, the extent of which has hitherto been unknown, and through which, ere long, Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express will fly behind the iron horse of civilization, carrying the rich treasures of Arizona to the cities of the Atlantic and Pacific, and bringing in return, such commodities as we may require. This great belt of timber is, also, needed in the desert portions of New Mexico, Arizona and California, to build the Southern Pacific Rail Road, etc. and it will yet [illegible] source of wealth to the cen[illegible] tern portion of our Territo[illegible] ing of narrow and deep ca[illegible] can be built over these flat [illegible] very little cost. The roughest [illegible] whole route would be found [illegible] the head waters of Little Colorado, [illegible] the Rio Verde. But others hav[illegible] passes are known by whi[illegible] spots could be passed over [illegible] After once crossing the Verde, Pr[illegible] reached with ease, and the re[illegible] of the route to California would [illegible] to the skill of our workmen and the money of our capitalists. The climate of the country through which this road would pass is another grand point in its favor. Snow falls, it is true, from a depth of one to three feet, but owing to the warmth of the sun in these latitudes, it is next to impossible for it to stay longer than two or three weeks at a time. The country along the route would soon become settled with industrious farmers, stock raisers, etc., and, with its unrivaled pasturage, it would soon be able to cope with, if not, rival Texas in the business of stock raising.

It is my opinion that very little of the precious metals will be found in these mountains, and hereafter, prospectors for gold diggings would do well to confine their explorations to the country lying between Salt river and this range, as that is the region where Aubrey saw so much gold among the Indians. Furthermore, the mountains south of our trail are round, as granite and slate mountains generally are, and not flat, pancake shaped like the mountains through which we toiled Were it not for the mutton-headed advisers of Captain Brewington, we would have bore to the south from Fossil creek. By so doing, we would have travelled through a gold country and have stood a show to strike something rich, but agricultural counsel and that ever-memorable bilk, "Gird's Map of Arizona," settled our hash, created dissensions, and Girded us on over the country, without rudder, sail, or horse sense! Curses on that map, it caused some of us to survive on "corn on the cob" for several days.

The party wish me to return thanks to Messrs. Stockton, Kelley, Lyle and Jackson, for favors extended to all while on our winding way, and I will dry up by declaring my sincere hope that I shall yet meet all my White mountain friends in Heaven, where there are no Apaches to shoot "dog-wood sticks" at them, and no copy of Gird's map to lead them to —— Fort Goodwin.

J. H. Marion.

Shall we protect ourselves.—In view of the late fatal attempt at robbery, and the utter powerlessness of the law to deal with criminals in consequence of the impoverished state of the county exchequer, would it not be well for the property holders of Prescott to form, from among themselves, a committee for the protection of life and property, and let them act in this wise: If any man is suspected of being a common thief, examine him and hear the evidence in support of the suspicion; and if the committee are satisfied that the accusation be true, let them notify such suspicious character to leave the county within a given time. I am by no means in favor of mob law, but isolated as most of our dwellings are, it is absolutely necessary to take some such step as the one I recommend or we may wake up some fine morning with our throats cut.

H.

Arizona Miner.

PRESCOTT, JANUARY 26, 1867.

OUR WINTER, up to a day or two since, has been delightfully pleasant. Thursday night soon after the onslaught upon cheap doctrine promises, we had a slight "sprinkling of salt" just enough to enable our efficient police to track the robbing wretches if they had attempted to escape.

ROBBERY.—Last Saturday night the private residence of Mr. McGinley, the manager of the Theatrical Troupe, was entered in the absence of the family, and robbed of several valuable items—a gold nugget, diamond ring, &c. The perpetrators are unknown, but the supposition is that the "reserved" Kennedy was in it.

A NEW BILK.—The anticipated amputation of Kennedy's shot leg this morning, was hugely enjoyed by an experienced surgeon, resident of Prescott, late of the English Army. When intelligence came from Fort Whipple hospital that the man burglar was dead, our worthy and esteemed surgeon pronounced the case a "grand bilk."

BENEFIT OF MR. MCGINLEY.—Monday night next Mr. McGinley, the enterprising theatrical manager, takes a benefit. The popularity of this gentleman is strongly evidenced by the list of volunteers on the occasion, from among our distinguished citizens, to be found under the Theatre head advertisement. Judge Berry is a star of great brilliancy, and will doubtless attract a large audience. We hope to be present, being particularly desirous of hearing Mr. McG's speech.

THE RANGERS AGAIN.—Two meetings have been held during the past week for the purpose of adding to the fund for the support of Captain Hodges' company of Indian hunters. That these men have done good service no one questions; but the ability of our people, single handed, laboring under a terrible scarcity of money, to sustain this enterprize, seems at present very doubtful. We fear the party will soon be compelled to disband.

THEATRICAL.—We have to announce to the lovers of Theatrical amusements, that Mr. McGinley, manager of the company lately arrived here from the east, has commenced in good earnest the erection of a building, 30 by 100 feet, on Montezuma street, opposite the Plaza, for a Theatre and Musical Hall; and that he will shortly add to his present company several of the best performers on the Pacific coast. Such a building, to say the least, is much needed in Prescott, and will often be found a great convenience to our people, if not in constant use for Theatrical purposes. We learn it is intended to open the House with a Grand Ball in honor of the birth day of Washington, on the 22d of February.

GEN. LEVI BASHFORD.—This gentleman, well known to many of our early settlers, has just returned to our Territory, with his family. Mr. B's first visit here was under an appointment as Surveyor General of Arizona, but subsequently the duties of that office were assigned to Gen. Clarke, the Surveyor for New Mexico. Hence nothing has been done towards the survey of this Territory, nor do we hear any accounts of the progress of General Clarke towards a work so vitally important to our people. Had the first appointment been permitted to continue, we should now, [illegible] to designate our [illegible] the Apache [illegible] Gen. Bash[illegible] of the United [illegible] except for the [illegible] very little w[illegible] present Indi[illegible] our country. [illegible] if the General [illegible]

INDIANS A[illegible] last Sunday morning a party of [illegible] came within half a mi[illegible] of Prescott, and [illegible] hour [illegible] some Mexicans [illegible] Indians [illegible] unknown [illegible], who [illegible] long as his ammunition lasted [illegible] to learn the wounds received in the [illegible] are, slight; especially as the [illegible] one of the best working men we have known in the country—one of the $5,000 kind we mentioned in our last. One of the animals stolen, belonging to a very gentlemanly German, was valued at 5 or $600—of Blackhawk origin.

BURGLARY—MAN SHOT—SERVED HIM RIGHT—On Thursday night, about 9 oclock, two men, John Kennedy and Wm. James, attempted to enter the store of John Lansberger, next door to our office, by forcing a plank from the rear of the premises, and as they were in the act of removing the second board, Kennedy received a shot from within which passed entirely through his leg above the knee, inflicting a terrible wound from the effect of which the man instantly fell to the ground. The character of the charge fired renders amputation of the limb indispensable. The proprietor of the store was absent at the moment, attending the Ranger meeting at Council Hall, but for some cause, left in the store a couple of very shrewd, hawk eyed gentlemen known as our Sheriff and his duputy, who, it appears gave the robbers a reception they little expected. Kennedy is a teamster, from Los Angeles, lately in the employ of our Post Master White. James is a blacksmith employed at Reese's establishment, where he instantly fled on the sound of the gun, and was found a few minutes after—fast asleep.

DEAD!—Since the above was in type we learned Kennedy has died from the effects of the terrible wound received while in the act of committing a high crime. What a shocking lesson to the wrong doer.

We are indebted to the politeness of a valued friend, better posted in Arizona than the comers in the last two years, for the following interesting and amusing

REFLECTIONS OF A CROAKER.

Three years have passed since the organization of this Territory became a practical fact to those who were the inhabitants at that time. The Territorial officers took their respective stations, and there was for a time a rattling among the dry bones. Early in 1864 the first number of the MINER was issued, and the writer well remembers the congratulations which passed among the old residents in those days. Aye! We were going to have civil law and troops—protection—encouragement, mails, coaches, immigration—developement of the country. Both the mining and agricultural portions were going to "come out" rapidly. The Indians were to be put through, wiped out or "reserved" [illegible] The Colorado and Salt Rivers were declared navigable streams, and lines of ships from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the uttermost parts of the earth were to discharge cargo at Fort Yuma; and in short, Arizona was to be civilized in a space of time so brief as to put the other Territories to shame. Well, here we are—we old stagers, old pioneers, old fools—and here is 1867. But where are the other et ceteras? I told you so, some of the older croakers say occasionally. "This country is mighty slow, and there won't be anything done here until we get another overland mail route established." All chime in "that's so." Even the newly arrived from Montana unite with the oldest inhabitant in damning a country without mails. The hopeful projectors of many utilitarian schemes, who have hitherto failed to connect, are still striving and prophesying their ultimate success; but they also join in the now universal howl about the non arrival of the mails.

The old Poston management of mail matters gave universal dissatisfaction, and contributed in no small degree to the defeat of C. D. Poston for Delegate to Congress last year. But now there are more mail routes in operation than then. This winter there has been, so far, no bad weather here—no deep snow to interfere with travel, and our mails are behind time. Our semi-weekly mail from Salt Lake and the great East, and our weekly mail from California, get to Prescott semi monthly, and at intervals of ten days, or semi-occasionally. And why?—is asked every hour of the day. The terms of the contract on the Mohave route, as we learn from one who has seen the papers, are that an escort shall be furnished on every trip, to the mail carrier. The troops in the Territory are in this section not numerous enough to both garrison the posts and protect the United States mail, and the escorts stipulated for are not provided; and the contractors do well to bring us any mail at all, and the solitary horseman who risks his coming through 160 miles of country filled with hostile Indians, does well to get here twice a month. And we can't see who is to blame about all this, except the commanders of the posts and of the district, and the department, and the Secretary of War, and the rest of them. What can we do? Our business, as a community, is increasing, and in consequence, our need for mails regularly is now pressing; and each succeeding instance of the non-arrival of an overdue mail becomes from day to day more aggravating. The party is disgusted—so is this whole population. Information has been received during the years past, of tons of mail matter on the road, which never reached us. We sigh, and long for system, regularity, schedule time, and faithful delivery of the mails in Arizona, as the Israelites in the wilderness longed for the flesh pots of Egypt. The matter gets no better fast. Worse than [illegible] above recorded your correspondent [illegible] no remedy. No practical [illegible] can be expected from a

MOHAVE COUNTY [illegible] citizens of Mohave County, Hardyville made the county town by [illegible] for the public offices. Hardyville [illegible] on the east bank of the Colorado, [illegible] above Mohave; is one of the most beautiful sites for a town to be found on the river and surrounded by very grand mountain scenery. Ten miles east of Hardyville, is the San Francisco Mining District, the location of many of the best mines in northern Arizona; among them the Moss, Michigan and Parsons, on which a large amount of labor has been satisfactorily expended within the last year.

Under the superintendence of our old Nevada acquaintance Charles L. Strong, Esq. of Gould & Curry renown, a very fine quartz mill has been erected at Hardyville for the reduction of the quartz from the Moss lode, which promises rich results. If the mine contains the precious metal, the experience and indefatigable perseverance of Mr. Strong will cause it to be forthcoming.

The persistent prospecting upon the several mines at the head of Silver Creek, by W. H. Hardy, Esq. is producing great confidence in the value of the mines now being opened. From the Sacramento District, adjoining, we hear flattering accounts, notwithstanding the late Indian murder of several miners, by the Wallapai wretches.

With the development of the rich mines in the neighborhood, and the proper cultivation of the soil in the valley of the Colorado, Hardyville must become a large and flourishing town, even if it does not prove to be at the "head of navigation" on that great river.

CITIZENS' MEETING.—At a meeting of the citizens of Prescott and vicinity last night, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the safety and protection of property from the depredation of thieves and burglars, and to provide means to keep or dispose of those arrested for crimes, not having a jail or place of confinement for persons charged with crimes, and violations of law, it was

Voted, That one William James, charged with, and held to answer for the crime of burglary, be sent beyond the bounds of the county, and warned not again to return under penalty of death; and that a description of the said James be published, together with the proceedings of this meeting, in the MINER of to-morrow.

DESCRIPTION.—Name William James, 5 ft. 7 1-2 in. high—weighs 160 lbs.—age 31—dark complexion, black hair, dark hazel eyes—blacksmith by trade—light moustache and whiskers.

All papers favoring the abolition of thieves and criminals from our Territory, are requested to publish the above.

WM J. BERRY, Chairman.
JAMES S. GILES, Sec'ry.

THE deepest coal mine in the world, that of Montwearmouth, England, 1,900 from the surface, was visited a party, among them four ladies. The workings extend two miles. The heat at the bottom is 80 to 90 degrees Fahrenheat.

DIED.

DEATH OF MR. HARTMAN.—It is a sad reflection to think how many men die in new countries and are never heard of after by their friends or relatives. Who can hear of the death of one of our migratory population without uttering of that beautiful line,

"Do they miss me at Home?"

We have been led into these remarks by the death of Mr. John Hartman, who lost his life in the late engagement with the Indians on the 31st ult. while acting as a member of our Yavapai Rangers. We have also been at some pains to ascertain where he was last from, and find that his wife and family are residing at Austin, Reese River. A gentleman of Prescott, has, we are informed, kindly written to inform the bereaved wife of her sad loss. In case that letter shall not have reached her, the Reese River Reveille will please copy this notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



ANNIVERSARY BALL!

A ball will be given in the CAPITOL BUILDING, PRESCOT, on the evening of

February 22, 1867,

the anniversary of Washington's birth day. The musical services of the Smith Brothers have been secured for the occasion; an excellent supper will be furnished at the National Restaurant, and the undersigned, in extending a general invitation to all, do so, with the sincere hope that all who may attend will be well pleased with the arrangements for enjoying themselves. No pains will be spared to make everything pass off as joyous "As the merry tinkle of a marriage bell"

BILL, including supper $10,00 in Legal Tender.
J. P. BOURKE, and JAMES MONIHON, floor managers.

NELSON & JACKSON.
Prescott, January 26, 1866.

McGINLEY'S CONCERT,

AND

DRAMATIC TROUPE.

Monday evening, Jan. 28th 1867

A complimentary benefit to

Mr. J. McGINLEY.

On this occasion the following ladies and gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services:

JUDGE BERRY, MR. CHRISTIE,
M. CROSS, CLEPPER OLBY,
JAS ANDERSON, JOSIAH SMITH,
MRS. McGINLEY, ALICE M GINLEY,
MASTER BOBBY

Together with J. SMITH and BROTHER,

MUSICIANS.

The [illegible] will commence with a favor[illegible]

RECITATION, JUDGE BERRY.
COMIC SONG, M M GINLEY.
FLUTE SOLO, Mr CHRISTIE
SONG and DANCE, Bob Ridley, F. CROSS.
SONG, - - - - - La PETITE ALICE

To be followed with the laughable burlesque of

HANDY ANDY.

LANDLORD, - - - - Mr. McGINLEY.
HANDY ANDY, - - - - F. CROSS.
PREMEDONA, - - CLEPPER OLBY.

HORNPIPE, - - - - Miss M GINLEY
COMIC SONG, - - - - - J. SMITH.

MASTER BOBBY will appear in his favorite Transformation Clog Dance.
COMIC SONG, - - - MR. McGINLEY.

To conclude with the laughable Pantomine, entitled the

RIVAL LOVER.

LALLA ROOKH, - - MR. McGINLEY.
MR. CAREY, - - - - MR. F. CROSS.
MRS. LALLA ROOKH, - MR. C. OLBY.
ROSETTE, - - - - Miss McGINLEY.
ABE, - - - - - - MASTER BOBBY.

ADMITTANCE, - - - $1,50 In Currency.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, and performance commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.

BREWERY.

The undersigned having fitted up a fine Brewery in the west end of the old [illegible]

CAPITOL BUILDING,

they are prepared to furnish the public with the best of LAGER BEER and bottled ALE. wholesale and retail. In connection with the Brewery, they have a

FIRST CLASS SALOON,

where we are prepared to furnish the public with the best liquors in the the country. Persons from the surrounding country are especially invited to call and examine our stock.

1tf LITTIG & NELSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. T. STEPHENS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1tf ARIZONA CITY.

J. W. JONES,

—DEALER IN—

HOICE LIQUORS,
WINES,
CIGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

CHA'S GEIRSON,

RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

VOUCHERS

AND OTHER

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

PURCHASED,

ALSO

GOLD DRAFTS

PAYRBLE IN

San Francisco,

SOLD BY

JAMES GRANT.

24m3

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

SANSOME STREET,

Corner of HALLECK, SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE EXCHANGE"

Is a GOOD FAMILY HOTEL, containing TWO HUNDRED FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, extending from Halleck to Sacramento streets, and is FIRE-PROOF.
LADIES' ENTRANCE—Corner Sansome and Halleck Streets. Prices low to suit the times
24m3 T. SARGENT, Proprietor.

JAMES GRANT

Has constantly on hand

Flour, Bacon,
Lard, Butter,
Cheese, Coffee,
Dried Fruit, Sugar,
Soap, Candles,
Coal Oil, Honey,
Can Fruits and Vegetables,

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 20, 1866. 2tf

G. W. BARNARD,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER

Granite Street, Prescott, Arizona.

AUCTION SALES.

R. MEACHAM, AUCTIONEER,

Will give personal attention to sales at Auction, of Real Estate, Mining Claims, and Merchandize generally.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Willium Furlong, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, at the house of William Furlong, deceased, in Mohave county, Territory of Arizona.

JOHN PEARSON, Administrator.
Mohave City Nov, 8, 1866. 21t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Robert Short deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice to the undersigned, at his office in Prescott.

S. E. BLAIR, Administrator.
Prescott, Dec. 18, 1866. 24t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Leroy Jay, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to King S. Woolsey, at his residence at Agua Frio Ranch, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

KING S. WOOLSEY, Administrator.
By WM. J. BERRY, Attorney.
Prescott, Dec. 11, 1866. 23t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Trahan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date of this notice to King S. Woolsey, at his residence at Agua Frio Ranch, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

KING S. WOOLSEY, Administrator.
By WM. J. BERRY, Attorney.
Prescott, Dec. 11, 1866. 23t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John F. Simmons, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed administrator of the above named estate to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to exhibit, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to E. A. Bentley, at the town of Prescott, Arizona Territory.

Prescott, Arizona, Oct. 12, 1866,
194t E. A. BENTLEY, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Patrick M. Byrns, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit, with the necessary vouchers within one year from the first publication of this notice to James Grant, at the town of Prescott, Arizona Territory.

Prescott, November 8, 1866.
214t JAMES GRANT, Administrator.

District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

O. F. Spaulding, pl'ff. } vs N. K. Lampson, def. } [50c. Rev. cancelled.]

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the county and Teritory aforesaid.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to N. K. Lampson, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District county of Yavapai, Teritory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons if served within this county; but if without this county, then forty days.

This action is brought to recover the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars with interest, upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered to plaintiff by you on the seventeenth day of February A. D. 1866 And to foreclose a mortgage of same date, given by you to secure the payment of said note, on the individual one-twelfth interest in that certain Quartz Mill situated on Lynx Creek, in the county and Teritory aforesaid, and known as the "Lampson Thunderbolt Mill."

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court [L. S.] this 10th day of December, A. D. 1866.

E. W. WELLS, JR., Clerk.
J. P. HARGRAVE, att'y for pl'ff. 1t5

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.
Prescott. June 1, 1866. 11tf

Blank Books

FOR

MINING DISTRICTS.

The attention of District Recorders is called to a variety of BLANK BOOKS suitable for Mining records now on sale at the

ARIZONA MINER OFFICE.

Prices from $5 to $15, each, in greenbacks.
☞ All kinds of printing done for the Districts at short notice and upon fair terms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership hereretofore existing between DUNN & COLLIER, is this day desolved by mutual consent.

Prescott, December 10 1866. 244.

Ranchmen's Corrall

AND

FEED STABLE.

South side of the PLAZA, PRESCOTT,

Hay per day, $1,00. Grain per lb, 12 1-2 cents. Freighters and others supplied with hay at 5c per pound.

23tf GILES & CO.



FEED AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having purchased the large stable and corrall with sheds, formerly owned by Wm. H. Hardy, is prepared to feed stock by the day or week on reasonable terms.

23tf T M. ALEXANDER.

CARPENTERING.

The undersigned, will continue the business of CARPENTERING, and HOUSE PAINTING, in all of its various branches, on the most liberal terms.

24tf A. G. DUNN.

OSBORN HOUSE.

The undersigned having leased the above named popular house wishes to to invite the public to call and see him and judge of his accommodations for themselves.

BOARD PER DAY, - - - - - $2,50.
" " WEEK, - - - - - 13,00.
BOARD AND LODGING, per WEEK, 16,00
23t3 J. H. LEE, Proprietor.

SELLING OFF,

TO

CLOSE UP BUSINESS

The undersigned, wishing to close up business in Prescott, offers his entire stock of goods at reduced prices.

He also offers for sale, the QUARTZ ROCK SALOON, TIN SHOP and STORE, with furniture, etc., complete in each establishment.

WM. H. HARDY.
Prescott, Dec. 1st, 1866. 23tf

TOBACCO.

The undersigned have just received a

CHOICE LOT OF

LORILLARD'S BEST,

both

SMOKING AND CHEWING.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

The attention of all who use Tobacco and desire a good article is invited to this stock.

☞ WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.

CLUTTER & CO.
Drug Store.
Prescott, Nov. 20, 1866. 22tf

HENRY W. FLEURY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY

LA PAZ ADVERTISEMENTS.

LA PAZ, MOHAVE, PRESCOTT

CASH STORE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that in a few days he will receive by the schooner Towbando, a large stock of goods, comprising a large stock of

Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoe

A fine assortment of Wines and Liquors,

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

Havana Cigars, Cigarito Paper

Hats, Dried Fruits,

1,000 sacks of Flour, 120,000 lbs. Barley

200 Sacks of Beans.

A lot of Potatoes and Onions,

20,000 feet of Assorted Lumber, Windows and Sash Doors,

Which he intends to keep constantly on hand at La Paz and Fort Mohave, and intends to sell the same at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES FOR CASH.

MANUEL RAVENA.

P. S.—Soon after January 1 I will also have a complete stock of goods in Prescott, at the store formerly occupied by Jacob Elias. 194t M. R.

MY CREED.

BY ALICE CAREY.

I hold that Christian grace abounds
When charity is seen; that when
We climb to Heaven, 'tis on the rounds
Of love to men.

I hold all else named piety,
A selfish scheme, a vain pretence;
Where centre is not—can there be
Circumference?

This I moreover hold, and dare
Affirm where'er my rhyme may go,
Whatever things be sweet or fair,
Love makes them so.

Whether it be the lullabies
That charm to rest the nursling bird,
Or that sweet confidence of sighs
And blushes made without a word.

Whether the dazzling and the flush
Of softly sumptuous garden bowers,
Or by some cabin door a bush
Of ragged flowers.

'Tis not the wide phylacrity,
Nor stubborn fast, nor stated prayers,
That make us saints; we judge the tree
By what it bears.

And when a man can live apart
From works, on theologic trust,
I know the blood about his heart
Is dry as dust.

A Texan Judge concluded a sentence for murder as follows: "The fact is, Jones, that the Court did not intend to order you to be executed before next Spring, but the weather is very cold, and our jail ,unfortunately, is in a very bad condition: much of the glass in the windows is broken; the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each; to sleep sound and comfortable therefore, is out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the Court, in the exercise of its humane compassion, hereby orders you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the Sheriff and agreable to you."

Country Frightened Her.—The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier tells an amusing story of some ladies and gents of that place who were taking a social walk near the cemetery, when a ghost appeared. They all ran but one sturdy woman of the strong-minded class, who stood her ground till the ghost got to her. She then seized and threshed out of frightful disguise a mischievous fellow who had heard the project of walking about the graveyard discussed, and hid himself to give the party a fright. She led him back to the house, and in reply to the questions that poured in upon her, said: "Can't fool me; I've seen too many men in sheets to be frightened at them!"

An Odd Incident.—One of the oddest incidents in the records of the stage occurred recently at a New Orleans Theatre. An elderly actor was in the midst of an impassioned speech, when his false teeth became loosened and fell out upon the boards. The lady with whom he was playing, with great presence of mind, swept her ample skirts over the dentist's work, and the actor, dropping his handkerchief, stooped and regained them, and walking jauntily from the footlights, replaced them without having at all deranged the scene or attracted the attention of more than a dozen people in the house.

John Wesley says in his writings: "Condemn no man for not thinking as you think. Let every one enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgment, since every man must give an account of himself to God. Abhor every approach, in any kind of degree, to the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason or persuade a man into the truth, never attempt to force him into it."

Prof. Blot said in his last lecture at Boston, on Saturday, that flour should never be kept in barrels or boxes, but in cloth bags, and this mode of keeping is all that makes European flour better than American.

An old bachelor proposes the following "sentiment" for the 13th regular toast," on the 4th of July: "The Fair—May their virtues succeed the magnitude of their skirts, while their faults are still smaller than their bonnets."

Humor in the Jury Room.—One of the juries of the District Court, having been out a long while on Friday last, and being unable to agree, sent the following message to the Judge:

"Judge Gale, Judge Gale, you are a sinner,
If you don't let us have some dinner;
There is no show for a decision,
And we are all hankering for provision."

Upon hearing the above, Gen. Chamberlain said that the jury had been crammed with law, and as nearly every law contained some provision, he hoped his honor would not entertain the motion.—*Denver News.*

One of Gough's stories was a neat hit at those dilatory people who are always behind time. Some one said to a person of this class: "I see that you belong to the three-handed people."

"Three handed! that's rather uncommon."

"Oh, no, common enough—two hands like other people— and a little behind-hand!"

A railroad conductor at Buffalo has been fined $500 for ejecting a man from a car, because he refused to give up his seat to a woman. The court was ungallant enough to hold that women have no more rights and privileges in public conveyances than men have.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, on an appeal, has rendered a decision that all gift enterprises are simply lotteries. Judge Lawrence, in his decision defines a lottery to be a scheme for distributing prizes by chance.

It is stated the expense incurred by Canada, in consequence of the Fenian invasion, up to this time may be estimated at a sum not far short of 2,500,000, and that sum will be largely increased before the matter subsides into quietness.

Stewart, the merchant Prince in New York, reports an income last year of $4,788,000, upon which he is to pay a tax of over $400,000.

A poor girl in Louisiana is accused of having the leprosy. Don't they mean lip rosy?

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

GEO. J. CLARKE,

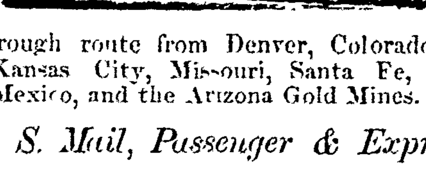
At the Post Office, Los Angeles, California,

Agent for American and Foreign Magazines, Newspapers and other periodicals, dealer in Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books, and blanks for Territorial, County and township use, furnished to order by sending a ruled sheet, with such headings as are desired. All the California papers furnished at *Publishers prices.* The following list will be furnished as per prices annexed. Legal tender taken at the San Francisco value in payment.

	per year.		per year.
Arizona Miner	5 00	Phrenological Journal	2 00
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$3 50	Herald of Health	2 00
Gody's Lady's Book	3 50	Yankee Notions, comic	2 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Mr Merriman's Monthly	2 00
Leslie's Lady's Magazine	3 50	Nix Nax Monthly	2 00
Ladies' Repository	3 50	Leslie's Budget of Fun	2 00
Hours at Home	3 00	Illustrated London News	12 00
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	2 50	London Times, weekly	10 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	London Daily, last date	12 00
Our Young Folks	2 00	London Dispatch. weekly	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
The Playmate	1 50	London Athanaeum	11 00
Beadle's Monthly	3 00	London Punch	7 00
Madame Demorest's Mag of Fashion	3 00	Saturday Review	13 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Public Opinion	11 00
Ballou's Magazine	2 50	Evening Mail, tri-weekly	25 00
Every Saturday, monthly parts	4 50	The Engineer	13 00
All the Year Round, English edition	5 00	London Mining Journal	12 00
Once a Week, monthly parts	6 00	Army and Navy Journal	6 00
The Cornhill Magazine	6 00	Every Saturday	4 50
Temple Bar G. A Sala's	6 00	Round Table	5 50
London Society	6 00	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Good Words	4 00	Scientific American	3 50
English Woman's Domestic Magazine	7 50	American Artizan	3 00
Young English Woman	4 50	Oil News	3 50
Intellectual Observer	7 50	Mining and Petroleum Standard and Gaslight Journal	3 00
Hall's Journal of Health	1 50	The Nation	6 50
London Lancet	5 50	Banner of Light	3 00
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine	3 00	Irish American	3 50
American Journal of Medical Sciences and Medical News and Library	6 00	Irish People, N. Y.	3 00
New York Medical Journal	5 00	Scottish Am Journal	3 50
North American Journal of Homeopathy	5 00	Church Journal	4 00
The Builder, monthly parts	11 00	Country Gentleman	2 50
Chambers' Journal	4 50	Rural New Yorker	2 50
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	3 50	N England Farmer	2 50
London Quarterly Review	3 00	Prairie Farmer	2 50
Westminster Review	3 00	Turf Field and Farm	5 00
Edinburgh Review	3 00	Wilkes' Sp of Times	4 00
North British Review	3 00	N Y Weekly Clipper	3 50
The four Foreign Reviews	10 00	do Police Gaz	3 50
The four Foreign and Blackwood	13 00	do Ledger	3 50
North American Review	5 50	do Mercury	3 00
Catholic World	5 50	do Home Journal	3 00
American Mining Gazette	5 00	do Independent	3 00
United States Insurance Gazette	5 00	do Leader	3 00
United States Service Magazine	5 00	do Staats Zeitung	3 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	5 50	do Weekly Tribune	2 50
Banker's Magazine	5 50	do do Times	2 50
Guardian	12 00	do do World	2 50
Christian Remembrancer	10 00	do Herald for Cal	3 50
Churchman's Family Magazine	6 00	Harper's Weekly	3 50
Church of England Magazine	4 00	Leslie's Illus Paper	3 50
Christian Examiner, B on	5 00	do do German	3 50
Amer Agriculturist	2 00	Literary Album	3 50
Working Farmer	1 50	Chimney Corner	3 50
American Farmer	1 50	Literary Companion	3 50
Masonic Review	3 00	Flag of our Union	3 50
		Waverly Magazine	4 50
		National Republican	3 50
		Portland Transcript	3 00
		Missouri Republican	3 00
		New Orleans Delta	5 50
		do Picayune	5 50
		Forney's Press	4 50
		Bost W'kly Journal	3 50
		do Pilot	3 50
		Cal Police Gazette	5 00
		do Golden Era	5 00
		do Mercury	4 00
		S F Alta Ca, weekly	5 00
		do Bulletin	5 00
		The Pacific Churchman	4 00
		Sacramento Union weekly	5 00

SANTA FE

Stage Company.



Through route from Denver, Colorado, to Kansas City, Missouri, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the Arizona Gold Mines.

U S. Mail, Passenger & Express.

Coaches leave the office of the company in Denver, Colorado, every Wednesday morning, for Kansas City, Missouri, and Santa Fe, and other points in New Mexico, making quick time, and affording every reasonable accommodation to passengers and shippers of express.

Coaches leave Kansas City every Friday for Denver and Santa Fe.

Merchants and others desiring goods forwarded by this express will instruct forwarders from the East to mark goods

"*Care Santa Fe Stage Company, Kansas City, Missouri.*"

European Metallurgical Works.

Bryant Street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

The proprietors having recently added to this Establishment the latest and most approved Machinery for the Reduction and Testing of ORES of all sorts—either in large or small quantities—are prepared to test Ores by such process as may be ascertained best suited to their chemical character, after a careful analysis being first made. Assays, either in the humid or dry way, made of all Minerals. Also, Refining and Cupellation attended to.

S. P. KIMBALL. 6tf J R. MURPHY

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

IMPORTERS OF

Cards and Card Stock, all Colors; Printing Ink, all Colors; Bronzes, Varnish,

Printing Presses, Type,

AND

PRINTING MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OLD TYPE METAL.

Machinists may at all times be supplied with old type metal, by calling at

411 Clay Street, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. PRAGER,

Corner Commercial and Los Angeles Streets,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Boots, Shoes and Groceries.

Of all kinds, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Los Angeles, February 1, 1866. 5tf

H. NEWMARK & CO.,

Wholesale dealer in

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES

and PROVISIONS.

ARCADIA BLOCK, Nos. 5 and 6.

Los Angeles, February, 1866. 5tf

BANNING & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

AGENTS,

WILMINGTON AND LOS ANGELES.

TOMLINSON & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

J. D. HICKS & CO.,

LOS ANGELES, California.

Dealers in

Stoves, Lead and Iron Pipes,
Pumps, Hydraulic Rams,
Miner's Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Stone Ware,
Lamps,
Crockery,
Kerosene,
Linseed Oil,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Manilla and Fencing Rope.
Monte Bacon,
And Lard.
Dried Fruits,
Etc., etc., etc.. etc.

Also, just received

Corn Shellers, (Double & Single,)
Cast Steel Plows,
Horse Shoes,
Window Glass,
Butts and Screws.
Strap Hinges.
Broom Wire,
Etc., etc., etc.

All of which we offer cheap for cash

6tf J D HICKS & CO

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

San Francisco, San Diego and San Pedro.

The California Steam Navigation Company's Steamship

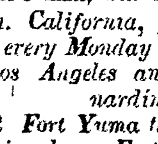
Pacific,

CHARLES THORNE, Commander,

Will make regular trips, leaving as follows:

San Francisco, September 13 and 25, and October 6, 18 and 30.
San Diego, October 9 and November 3.
San Pedro September 16 and 28, October 11 and 21, and November 4. tf17

STAGE LINE TO FT. YUMA.



On and after Monday, September 10th. the stages of the undersigned, carrying the United States and Quartermaster's mail, will leave the Exchange. at *Wilmington. California, for Fort Yuma, at 4 o'clock every Monday passing through Los Angeles and San Bernardino,*

Arriving at Fort Yuma the following Friday. Returning, leaves Fort Yuma the following Sunday at 6 o'clock a. m.

LETTERS, PACKAGES, ETC., Forwarded on Reasonable Terms.

The Overland Stage from San Francisco, leaves Los Angeles every day; the Steamer Pacific leaves Wilmington three times each month.

The stage from San Diego to Los Angeles leaves only once a week, and the steamer once a month.

BANNING & CO.

Wilmington, Cal., Sept. 6, 1866. 19tf

WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

Published in Wilmington, Los Angeles County, California.

The *Journal* will be sent to any address at the following rates: For one year, $5; six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 12 cents.

Liberal terms will be given to advertisers. 5

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEDOYEN'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

LeDoyen's

SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK,

Iodine Alternative,

For Purifying the Blood.

Gives life to the

Liver,	**Stomach,**
Spleen.	**Kidneys,**
Heart,	**Womb,**
Bladder,	**Nerves,**
Glands,	**Blood,**
Marrow,	**& Bones.**

LEDOYEN'S

Vegetable Cathartic Pills

ARE NATURE'S PHYSIC.

They Invigorate, Cleanse, and Purify; Regulate the Secretions and Liver; Mild and easy of operation; Correct Costiveness; Prevent Diarrhœ, Dysentery, Piles, Spasms, Colic, Rheumatism.

The Eyes! The Eyes!

LEDOYEN'S

Celebrated Eye Water.

For all Inflamation of the Eye Balls, Eye Lids, Granular Lids, Weakness, Colds, Dropping of Tears, Wounds, Injuries, Congestion, Amaurosis, Weak Nerves, Cataract, Irritation, &c., &c.

IT SAVES MONEY. TIME AND EYES.

DAVIDSON'S

Circassian Bloom.

A Delightful Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion and Skin.

This is a most delightful and refreshing liquid bloom for the face, neck, and arms. Innocent and fragrant, it removes Tan, Moth, Freckles, Sunburn, Blemishes, Pimples; and all greasy unnatural skins are beautified by this delightful bloom. No toilet is complete without it.

OCCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. VAN ZANDT

Devotes his attention to the treatment and operation of all diseases of the Eyes and Ears.

Offices, 629 Front St near Pacific Street,
SAN FRANCISCO. 51y

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMS' Advertising Agency,
97 Chesnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CLOCKS.

Manufacturer's Depot,

No. 88 North 5th Street, corner St. Charles

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Here will be found every variety of

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

AND

CLOCK MATERIALS,

with all the advantages of the Eastern market in regard to both selection and price.

Send for illustrated catalogues.

HENRY W. EDES,
96m Proprietor.

PLANT & BROTHER,

Established in 1845.

Agricultural Machinery,

Garden and Field Seeds,

Hose, Packing and Pumps,

Rubber and Leather Belting.

Sign of the GILT PLOW.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Send 5 cts. for postage for Illustrated Catalogue. 93m

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARIZONA MINER.

Prescott, Arizona.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Volume III, 1866.

The third volume of the Miner is begun with an enlargement of the paper and corresponding improvements. It is the determination to make it in every respect more complete and attractive than the preceding volumes. It will lead rather than follow in the sure and gratifying progress which the Territory is making. While it will treat of all matters of public importance, its columns will be more particularly devoted to the interests of the miners of Arizona, the intrepid and deserving men who as pioneers and prospectors through dangers and difficulties to which ordinary men would have succumbed have wrested this rich country from the hands of the savage, and will not abandon it. As their organ, and a record of the progress in the opening and development of the unrivalled mineral, agricultural and pastoral regions of the Territory, and of all that pertains to its growth and prosperity, the Miner will merit a large local and general circulation. As the oldest paper in the Territory, its value as a news medium and advertising sheet must be apparent, not only to our own citizens but also to business men throughout the Union.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The Miner will be sent to any address at the following rates—payable in legal tender:

For one year, - - - -	$5 00
For six months, - - -	3 00
For three months, - - -	2 00
Single copies, - - - -	.25

Terms, *invariably in advance.* No notice will be taken of subscriptions not accompanied with the money.

ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, - -	$3 00
Each subsequent insertion, - -	1 00
One square, three months, - -	10 00
One square, one year, - - -	2[illegible] 00

JOB PRINTING.

The facilities of the Miner office for miscellaneous printing are now first-class. As good work can be furnished as from the San Francisco offices.

We would call the attention of miners, business and professional men of the Territory to our style of executing all kinds of

Circulars, Briefs,
Cards, Ball Tickets,
Receipts. Posters,
Letter Heads, Bill Heads
Certificates of Stock, and Claim Certificates

PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL,

BLANKS

For Miners, Merchants, Lawyers and others,

PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE.

Work can be ordered from any part of the Territory, and will be promptly executed and carefully sent by mail, or as directed.

Henceforth the business of the office will be conducted strictly upon the

CASH SYSTEM.

The high cost of everything necessary to printing in this Territory, and the common usage, make this necessary.

Funds for subscriptions to the Miner, for advertising, or for job work, may be sent by mail, express or private hand, at the risk of those sending.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES

STEEL PEN WORKS

Factory, Camden, New Jersey.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO.,

STEEL PEN MANUFACTURERS.

Warehouses—403 Arch Street, Philadelphia; 42 John Street, New York.

These Celebrated Pens are of Genuine American Manufacture, and comprise every style in the Market. and are equal in finish, elasticity and fineness of point to the best imported. They are therefore, sure to gain the confidence of the American public.

Samples and prices on application.

Lots made to order, of any pattern or stamp required.

For sale to the trade at the Manufacturer's Warehouses, as above; and at retail by all Stationers, Booksellers and News Dealers in the United States.

11 tf R. ESTERBROOK & CO.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE MINING COMMUNITY.

Great saving in the cost of reduction machinery.

The attention of the mining corporations, mill men, and mine owners is respectfully urged to examine and carefully investigate the great advantages to be derived from Mr. Gardiner's invention, patented under the title of the

THUNDERBOLT CRUSHER.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher Company," organized upon the patent of Mr. Gardiner, and under the laws of the State of New York.

Office 69 Broadway, New York.

Officers.—*President,* Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, New York. *Vice President and Treasurer,* J. L. Paleston, New York. *Secretary,* F. G. Wheeler, New York.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher" is constructed upon an entirely new principle, which enables it to crush and pulverize ores and other minerals by a single process, viz: it is provided with two jaws or plates, which working upon different centres, not only crush, but also attain a maximum of attrition. These jaws are massively constructed, and are furnished with massive plates of chilled iron, which can be easily replaced at small cost. They will admit boulders of fifty pounds weight, and can be graduated as occasion requires. This machine is easily driven by an engine of fifteen horse power, and their lightness, and facility of transportation, render them far more economical than any machinery now in use for reducing quartz. Large orders for this crusher have already been executed for well established mining companies, and the company have contracts with responsible machinists to construct without delay, sufficient, it is hoped, for the large demand. Parties desiring to see the crusher, in actual operation, can do so by visiting the "Globe Iron Works," in 33d street, near 11th avenue. Companies desiring machines or further information, will please address any of the officers of the company, at 69 Broadway, or apply personally, at the office of the Superintendent, Mr. P. G. Gardiner, No. 12 Pine street, (Room No. 11, up-stairs)

This machine supplies, it is believed, the real desideratum for the reduction of quartz rapidly and economically. One machine will reduce to an impalpable powder, from 30 to 50 tons of ore per day, with not to exceed [illegible] horse power. It's of a very durable construction, every part being made capable of sustaining any strain that can be brought to bear upon it.

We furnish at present two sizes of machines, numbered respectively Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 weighs, complete, when finished, 14,000 lbs., or seven tons, occupies a space, when in running order, of five feet in width, by fifteen in length, and will require a 15-horse power engine. Compared with stamps, requiring the same power, it will finish from three to four times as much work in the same time, passing it through a sieve of 60 to 80 meshes to the inch, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The Thunderbolt Crusher [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] powder. Cost, complete [illegible] at the wharf, $6,500.

No. 2, compared with No. 1, is one-third less in space; is 4,000 lbs. lighter in weight, therefore taking a correspondingly less amount of power. Cost, complete in all its appointments, and delivered on the wharf, $5,500.

Orders are respectfully solicited with full instructions. Address either of the officers of the company, at the office, 69 Broadway, New York, or P. G. GARDINER, Superintendent,

6tf No. 12 Pine Street Room 11, N. Y.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 Broadway, New York.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale Seven Octave Rose Wood Piano Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair!

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London. Paris. Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a stil more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price that will preclude competition.

PRICES.

No 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Plain Case.	$300
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Heavy Moulding,	$325
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style,	$350

TERMS—Net cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free. 11

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also

Pocket and Belt Revolvers.

REPEATING PISTOLS,

Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of

REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS,

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, New York.

Moore & Nichols, Agents, No. 140 Courtland Street, New York 11